

Canada

I. Its Progressive Peoples & Their Pursuits

By Frederick J. Niven

Author of "Maple Leaf Songs" and "Sage-Brush Stories"

CANADA is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by the United States of America.

Its provinces are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, often referred to as the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon Territory; north of Alberta and Saskatchewan are the North-West Territories. Newfoundland, to which the strip of seaboard called Labrador is politically attached, rejected inclusion in the Dominion, and remains a self-governing Crown Colony.

Approaching Canada from the Atlantic we enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, leaving behind us Newfoundland and Labrador—dealt with separately—on the north of the great estuary. South of the St. Lawrence, progressing on wards into Canada by this great waterway, we leave behind us Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, countries principally of farmers, fisher folk, and lumbermen. If fog be off Newfoundland, in the region of The Banks, as the fishing waters there are called, the first knowledge of Canada that a traveller has is often not a vision but a

scent—the scent of the great forests, the scent of balsam.

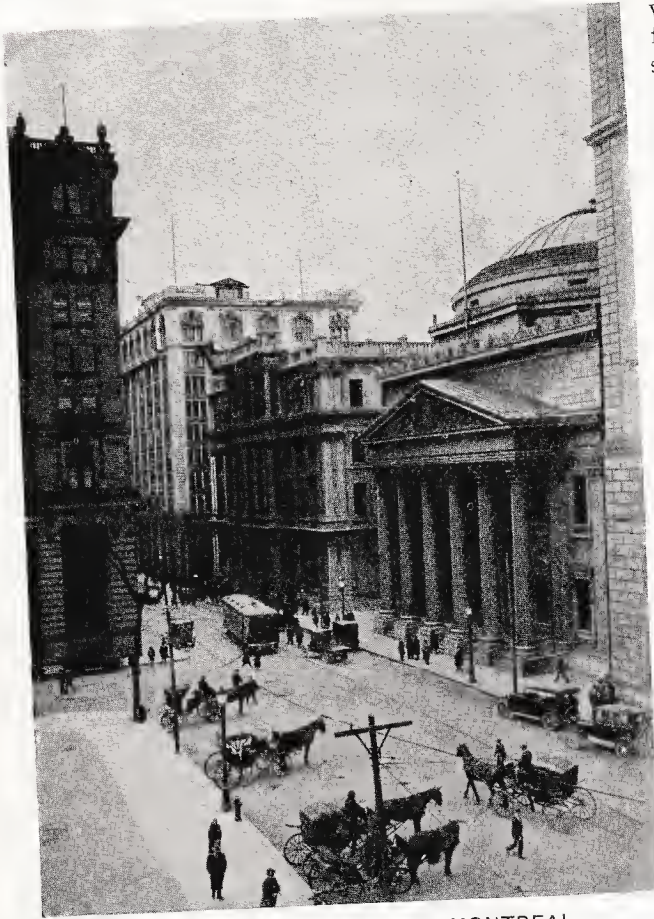
Continuing up the St. Lawrence, with the Province of Quebec on either distant shore, the land is wild, settled only in patches. This is the region of the Habitant, whose life has been sung by William Henry Drummond. These people, of French extraction, live in diverse ways—lumbering, fishing, hunting, trapping, small farming. Farther on is a more definitely agricultural and pastoral stretch, French-Canadian also, a domain of fields and meadows dotted with cows, and little belfried villages with their poplar rows, whence the sound of the Angelus-bell drifts over the waters to the deep-sea steamers surging inland up this long river. The whole St. Lawrence system, irrespective of canals, from Gaspé to the St. Louis river, is 1,900 miles in length.

Lower Ontario, ahead, beyond Quebec, beyond Montreal, is chiefly a land of hard-working and hard-saving farmers, raising grain and fruit, but it has also various industrial centres. Northward from there, apart from a strip of farming settlements along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, we are again in fur-trappers' country, among seemingly



CHIEF SOLACE OF THE RED INDIAN
His most cherished possession is his pipe. With bowl of polished red steatite and stem of quaintly carved wood it is in constant use

Photo, Arnold Lupson



THE PULSING HEART OF MONTREAL

Notre Dame, St. James and Craig Streets are the main arteries of business in Montreal. The columned building here is the head office of the Bank of Montreal, the oldest bank in Canada and one of the world's greatest chartered banks

Photo, Ray Worth

endless close forest and twining and linked waterways. The trees grow smaller, unfitted for lumbering, but giving shelter to beast and bird and the scattered Indians who live by them.

The settlements by Lake Superior's north shore are dependent partly upon the whitefishing in the lake, partly upon lumbering, partly upon this hinterland—its fur trade, its more recent mining activities. Gold and zinc have been discovered in that neighbourhood. The most extensive copper and nickel deposits so far known in the world lie north of Sudbury. The flickering flames seen at that place, passing in the night, are those of blasting furnaces. The

wilderness is close enough for the wild creatures to see the glare.

Suddenly, beyond the Lake of the Woods (with its valuable fisheries, pulp-mills, flour-mills) and the Rainy Lakes region, where again are many lumber-camps, the woods cease and there is an area of flat plains on into Manitoba. Here again are farmers, though the conditions of their lives are different from the conditions eastward. As we go on westward, we find the plains slowly change in character until, entering Alberta, we see, not a flat plateau running here and there into rolls round, as it were, islands of wooded hills, but a series as of great land billows, much like the rolling English Downs. Southern Alberta men, indeed, when brought during the Great War to the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, felt, apart from the greater humidity, very much at home.

Farming there, in most parts, requires irrigation to be successful, and there are still in existence large

cattle and horse-ranches, though not many as large as they were before the great influx of the agriculturists with the barbed-wire fence, limiting the range lands. For a long way northward it is an agricultural region. Where the buffalo herds formerly roamed, there are now farms after farms, and the tall grain-elevators dot the plain by the sides of the prairie railway stations.

A little farther on, the great Rocky Mountains lie along the sky, seen from many miles off—eighty to a hundred on the prairies—like a long, low, indigo cloud. The foothill country is devoted to cattle and horse-raising, mixed farming, dairying; and a great coal

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area is being worked in the region of the Crow's Nest Pass southward, and another northward, beyond Edmonton, towards the Yellowhead Pass. Then we come again to a country of timber, in the Rockies and Selkirks and Coast Ranges. Lumbering, mining (for coal, gold, silver-lead, zinc, etc.), and salmon fishing are the outstanding means of subsistence, and in the many sheltered valleys is much fruit growing (apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, small fruits), and on the bench-lands cattle-raising.

Spectacularly the Rockies and the Selkirks are wonderful, and have an appeal of wildness lacking to the Alps, with which they are frequently compared. The knowledge of the tremendous extent of these ranges, practically from

the Arctic to Mexico, adds to the impression they leave upon the mind. Grizzly bears wander with lolling heads in the upland stretches, marmots whistle their warning, rock-slides intermittently roar like thunder.

Conceiving the map of Canada on Mercator's projection set upright on a wall, we have the base, along the lines of railway, fairly settled, in some parts closely settled; only here and there, as in the neighbourhood just between settled Ontario and settled Manitoba, with a hiatus of scrub and rock, a twist of water, and a lone cabin.

Higher up, all along from Quebec's hinterland through Northern Ontario, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan beyond the grain-elevators, and



MID-WINTER'S DAY MARKET IN JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, QUEBEC

As quaint a scene of French-Canadian town life as any that may be witnessed in Canada's metropolis is the street market in the spacious square named after the Frenchman who, in 1535, saw and described the Indian town of Hochelaga, on the site by which a century later Montreal was founded. Behind stands the City Hall (burnt down in 1922), and beyond is Nelson's monument



A PRETTY GLIMPSE OF WINTER LIFE IN CANADA'S GREATEST CITY

Montreal is one of the best built and best situated of the world's great cities. Rising gradually from the level of the St. Lawrence up the slopes of the mountain that gives the metropolis its name there is such evidence of human endeavour and achievement that should make every Canadian proud of this magnificent city. The scene across the city from Mt. Royal is at all times an inspiring one, and not least so in winter, when the jingling sleigh has taken the place of the coach or motor-car.

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Northern Alberta are woods and more woods, muskegs (marshy tracts), and woods again, till they grow small towards the Land of Little Sticks, where are only the Indians, the scattered Hudson's Bay posts, a few missions, and an occasional barracks of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal North-West Mounted Police).

In that distant North law and order are maintained. Patrols of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police keep in touch with the doings of the land. There is a

the scattered travellers in that vast land, keeping the peace beneath the Aurora. It is expected that soon patrol-work in the North will be done to a considerable extent by aeroplane.

From the cod fisheries of Newfoundland to the salmon rivers of the Pacific coast, from the orchards of the famous Annapolis Valley (the spring foam of the apple bloom of which is one of the sights of the world), and the busy industrial regions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, through the farm lands of Ontario, the wheat-ranches and



MONTREAL'S ICE PALACE WHERE KING FROST HOLDS FESTIVAL

When Jack Frost has the greater part of Canada in his iron grip citizens of the large towns delight to honour him with an icy palace, and Montreal usually makes a feature of such an erection in the winter season. It may be either built of actual ice blocks placed round a wooden interior or a picturesque wooden structure may be erected and by the simple process of playing the fire brigade's hoses upon it the water is instantly frozen into pleasing and fantastic shapes

post of this fine force at Herschel Island in Mackenzie Bay, out from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and one on Chesterfield Inlet in Hudson's Bay. There, of course, these police are mounted only in name, going about their robust life, far from the plains and horses, by aid of sleigh and dog-team in winter, and canoe in summer, looking after the Eskimo and wintering whalers, collecting topographical and other data, assisting, when necessary,

cattle-ranches of the plains, the fur lands of the North, to the whaling seas of the Arctic, is a vast territory. The ruling or directing minds in it are chiefly British, or of British extraction. Yet a consideration of the census returns shows how diverse are the nationalities represented in the work of building up the wide Dominion.

It is the aim of the Government to extend to all nationalities what may be called something even greater than an

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equal justice. Wide margins are allowed for the customs of aliens; special privileges are accorded to sects with religious scruples not in accord with the country's ways. Sometimes one may read, as in the outstanding case of the Russian Doukhobors, words suggesting that it is not so. Such pronouncements are partisan and founded on hearsay. The truth is that the communities of Doukhobors thrive in this new land; but many of the people have no understanding of the State, of the Commonwealth. They acknowledge, when they acknowledge aught, remaining in their settlements, only the autocratic heads of their community, and to these they doff and defer as if they were gods.

In the returns of the census we find enlightenment on the difficulties of Canada in her spirit and policy

of freedom for all rather than on the troubles of a sect. During the census-taking of 1921 some Doukhobors in British Columbia refused to give any information to the census-taker, threatening him with violence. When he returned with police (the police unarmed), the Doukhobors, following a custom they have when under stress of emotion, disrobed, both men and women, and attacked census-taker and police with the first weapons to hand. In such ways, and by their frequent refusal to conform to laws, such as those relative to sending children to school, or to the registering of births and deaths, some of these people present difficulties to a humane government.

The Ruthenians, a Slavic people, are also illiterate and rather bovine. The majority of them are from Galicia, but there are many Bukovinians even

more illiterate. These supply, however, much of the unskilled labour needed in a land in the making. There is hope for their progress, and there are signs of it.

As in the United States, so in Canada a race is being made out of many races. It is hardly right to speak of this as a race problem, the word problem having an implication of bafflement. There are certainly minor hitches in the making of that race, such as those occasioned in some of the less progressive settlements of the Mennonites by the priests adopting a view of the Order in Council granting to them, on coming to Canada, religious and educational liberty, which seems to result merely in keeping the people uneducated.

But in all such matters time itself is a factor toward betterment. Any race will cease to be happy in



CANADA'S VARIANTS OF NORWAY'S SKI

As worn by Canadian lumbermen, snowshoes are about three feet and a half long and broad in proportion. The frame is of tough wood, usually hickory, with a webbing of hide strips. Trackers' snowshoes are longer and very narrow



FAMILIAR WINTER SCENES IN THE STREETS OF MONTREAL

For months of the year the great cities of Canada are enveloped in snow, which, though picturesque, does not add to the comfort of the Canadians. The electric trams run between high banks of frozen snow, and the sidewalks are often divided from the road by these banks for weeks on end. "Snow shovelling" is in a real sense one of Canada's staple industries for a considerable season of the year.

subjection when looking on at others round them who are not in subjection. By ones and twos they dare to break away from the rulers of their communities. They see that the country of which their leaders asked freedom has higher ideas of freedom than their leaders themselves. Actually, what the chiefs of some sects of immigrants asked of Canada, although they called it religious and educational freedom, was the right to set up little despotic colonies in a free land. This state of affairs will tend to disappear with the present community dictators. The rising generation is less submissive.

The Mennonites are of German origin, though they come from Russia and from Pennsylvania. Persecuted in Prussia for their doctrines, the chief tenets of which were (1) baptism only on confession of faith; (2) the separation of Church and State; (3) refusal to take oaths or to fight; (4) a strict life and a primitive church organization, they went to Russia in the reign of the Empress Catherine II. to colonise, being granted in return religious liberty. In 1870 the bureaucracy repealed their rights and they fled to Kansas and South Manitoba. Descendants of others



TOBOGGANING DOWN THE SLOPES OF QUEBEC'S PICTURESQUE CITADEL
The success with which the Canadians have met the rigours of winter is seen in the cheerfulness with which the winter season passes. Sleighing, tobogganing, and skating provide amusement for thousands. Toboggan runs are to be found in every town while the snow is on the ground, but probably none has a more picturesque position than that here photographed on the heights of Quebec



WINTER SPORT IN QUEBEC: SKI-ING ON THE SLOPES

While the Indian snowshoe retains its supremacy in Canada as the footwear most serviceable in the country in winter, the Norwegian ski has won wide popularity for sporting use when the necessary depth of six inches of frozen snow is available. These little ladies of Quebec, erect and well balanced, are enjoying a run down the slopes, disdaining the use of a staff

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



WHERE BREAD IS BAKED IN THE FRESH AIR IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

The use of an outdoor oven for baking purposes, which is characteristic of the indigenous Indians of North and South America, may also be noted among the French-Canadians, who naturally show a better sense of building, and use materials such as bricks, mortar, metal, and hard-seasoned wood not available to the Indian, who has to content himself with sun-hardened clay

who had gone from Prussia to Holland, being persecuted in Holland, fled to Pennsylvania.

The Mennonites in Ontario to-day, where they associate with the Pennsylvania Dutch, form a prosperous community, and are an integral part of the Canadian people. Those in Manitoba and Saskatchewan came from Russia in 1890. The Canadian Government granted them freedom from military service and permitted them to affirm instead of take the oath. Apart from the exceptions above alluded to, they are making rapid development along educational lines, and are not undesirable in the building up of Canada.

The Italians, mostly from South Italy, via the United States, are shop-keepers, with perhaps a predilection for the fruit store, farmers, and lastly and chiefly, labourers with pick and shovel, going out in gangs to railway construction work and the like. There is a marked tendency for the

Anglo-Saxon to turn away from navvy work, and in a country of constant railway development someone has to do it. As well as the Italians, Slavs of all varieties turn to this task, chiefly from Little Russia (these closely allied to the Galicians), but also from Great Russia, Poles, Croatians, Magyars, with now and then a sprinkling of Dalmatians. They are popularly all called, loosely, Galicians. In 1917, a Franco-Polish recruiting mission, visiting America to obtain volunteers, made arrangements with the Canadian Government for a camp at Niagara on the Lake, and there they gathered 20,000 Polish recruits. Members of many foreign races, immigrants to Canada, served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Icelanders in Canada have representatives in many public offices. Several have won Rhodes scholarships.

It may be said that the general tendency of the races in this great part of the American continent is progressive,

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with some speedy, with others tardy. The advancement is there. But what has been almost a problem is the education of these large bands of foreign unskilled labourers in regions far from schools. In this relation must be mentioned the Reading Camp Association. It is an outstanding evidence of the seriousness of Canadians in aiming at a fine Canadian people.

So much of the navvy work being done by the foreign element, far from schools, in clearing grades for railways, track-laying, and so forth, where the Anglo-Saxon is represented chiefly only on skilled work, such as trestle-building, bridge and cement work, it has been realized that special efforts must be made for the education of these people. The Reading Camp



EXPERTS AND ARTISTS IN THE USE OF AXE AND SAW

Thousands of French-Canadians are employed in the lumber industry. Picturesque fellows, simple, industrious, and cheerful, they keep on pretty good terms with their Anglo-Canadian comrades, while showing no inclination for social fusion with them, and as a class are peaceable home-lovers, concerning themselves little with outside affairs of any kind

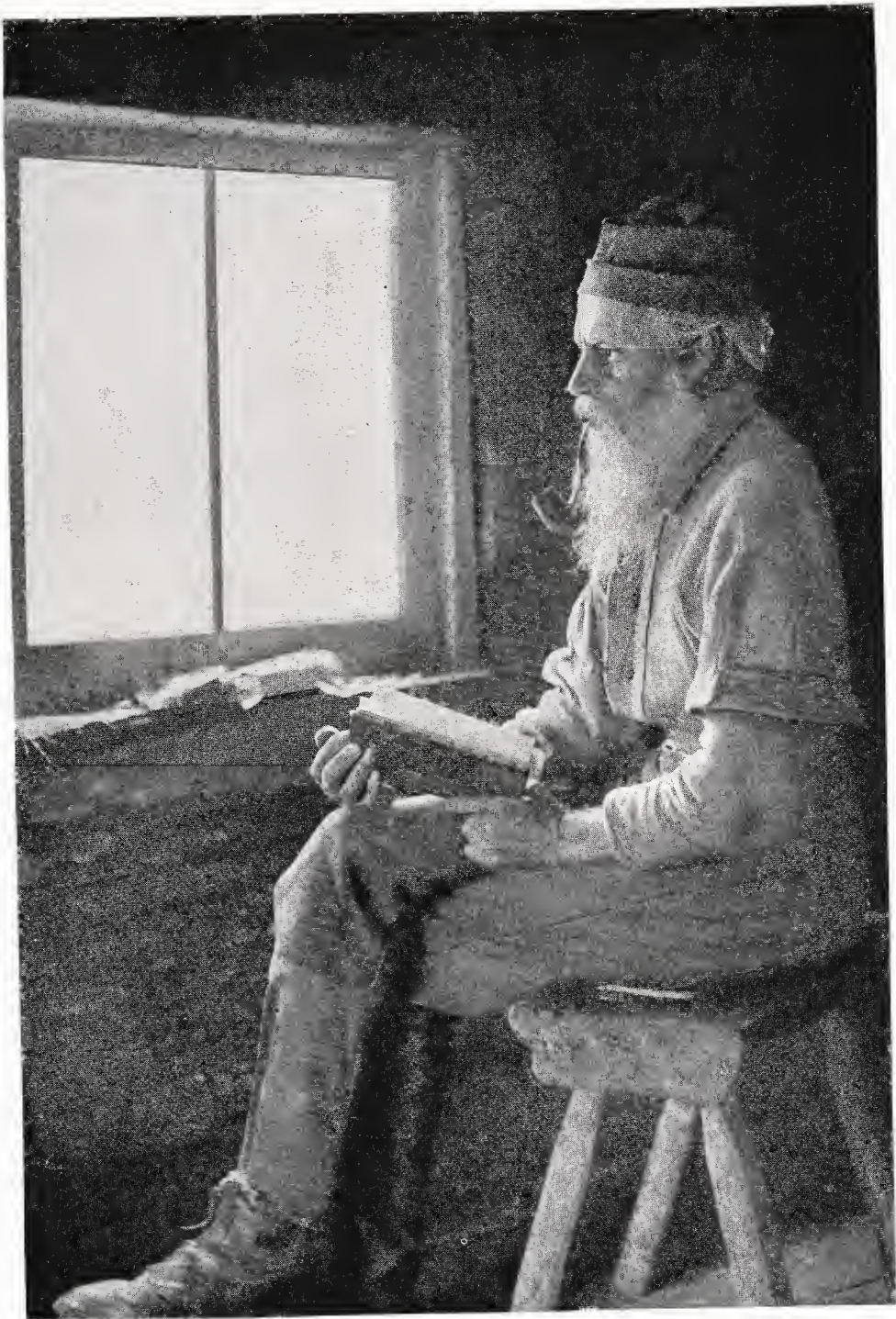
Photo, "Canada"



LINKING UP THE THREADS: HARVEST TIME IN ALBERTA

Alberta comprises every kind of country that settlers can desire. North of Calgary mixed farming predominates, and whitewashed homesteads, good farmhouses and barns stud the landscape. This fine specimen of manhood, picturesque in broad-brimmed hat and flannel shirt, and vigorous in the ripeness of years, declares that the Red River district is "God's country" and Mirror its capital

Photo, Canadian National—Grand Trunk Railways



IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK: AN OLD HABITANT OF QUEBEC

Somewhat primitive in their notions, the French-Canadians are a courteous, self-respecting, thrifty folk of fixed habits, contented with a little, and no lovers of modern hustle. In his little room, probably overheated with a big stove and ill-ventilated, this old fellow is enjoying a pipe of "Catholic tobacco," a small patch of which every habitant raises for his own consumption

Photo, "Canada"



OUT FOR A DAY'S EXHILARATING SPORT ON RAINY LAKE

Fairylike beauty of water and woods distinguishes Western Ontario. There are many lumber camps in this region around Rainy Lake, and for men to whom life in the woods appeals the country offers good prospects for settlement with unlimited fishing and shooting to satisfy their sporting tastes

Photo, Canadian National—Grand Trunk Railways



IN A CANADIAN CANOE IN THE LAURENTIAN VALLEY

They are habitants of Three Rivers, off for a day's fishing on the St. Maurice. A large lumber trade is carried on along this river, which flows through wild country amid glorious scenery to join the St. Lawrence about eighty miles above Quebec. At their confluence stands Three Rivers, one of the oldest towns in Quebec and still intensely French

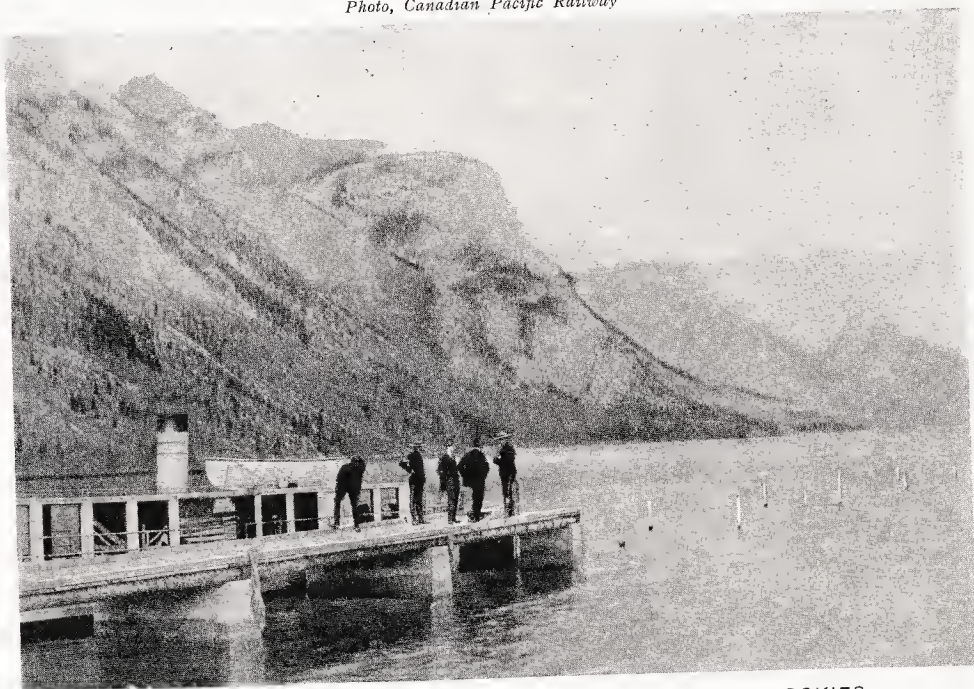
Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



FOLLOW-MY-LEADER THROUGH THE RIVER'S ROCKY FORD

Preceded by an experienced guide, this Canadian family are striking their trail across one of the fords of the Pipestone river, which, rising in Saskatchewan, makes its way into Manitoba. Father heads the little party, while the loaded pack animals bring up the rear of the procession

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



STILL WATERS RUN DEEP AMID THE FROWNING ROCKIES

Lake Minnewanka is a narrow sheet of ice-cold water, twenty miles long and overhung by barren and precipitous mountains, which on grey days, such as this, present a scene of severe savagery. In the summer it is a great resort of visitors to Banff, eight miles away, and anglers troll for the monster trout for which its pellucid waters are famous

Photo, "Canada"

Association is composed of employers of labour and university students. Over 350 young men, graduates and undergraduates, since the inception of the idea, have gone out to work in these ahead-of-steel (beyond rail head) camps, side by side with foreigners representing every nation in Europe.

Training Hands as well as Heads

In the evenings they hold short classes of instruction for all who care to attend. At the classes, these labourers learn something of the ideals of citizenship and of life. Four prominent Canadians each support a student, one railway company supports three, the Presbyterian College of Montreal and the University of Alberta each supports one. Five Provincial Governments have assisted in this work. Not only in the evenings, but on rainy days that suspend operations, classes are held in shack, or tent, or box-car converted into a school-house on a siding.

In the Canadian schools it is realized that purely scholastic training is not all that is required, and considerable attention is paid to manual training and industrial courses. The idea is to train hands as well as heads. The Reading Camp Association aims at training the heads of those whose hands are already adept with tools. As many of these foreigners, between spells of work on various constructions, flock to the cities, the effect of these snatches of education upon the frontiers extends even to the towns and helps toward the prevention of slum conditions.

Thin Edge of the Chinese Wedge

The vast majority of Chinese and Japanese who come to Canada do so with the definite intention of amassing fortunes, and then returning to their native land to enjoy retirement and leisure. By degrees they have extended their labours. Apart from his work, in gangs, on early railway-building in the West, when there was shortage of white labour, the Chinaman, to begin with, was little more than the washee (laundry man) and, in some parts, cook. Then he panned gold-dust from the alluvial rivers, such as the Fraser, often for a

day's takings, on inferior bars, not worth the while of the white man. So there was little resentment at his presence. Or he would wash tailings for what gold might be in them. That is, he would re-wash the gravel and sand left at deserted workings, where the whites had made a first washing. It may be mentioned that it has been found a paying proposition for white companies, with proper hydraulic plant, to wash over again at many of the places where the early placer-miners washed for gold-dust with more primitive appliances, sometimes only a pan and a shovel.

Racial and Sectarian Difficulties

Japanese and Chinese now predominate in various branches of the West coast industries. But these people cannot be assimilated. The influx of Orientals, especially on the West coast, approaches the condition of a problem. Now there are Chinese stores in many towns, and the Chinese restaurants are rapidly increasing in number. The type of men who tabooed them is passing away. They give cheaper meals than most white restaurateurs, and perhaps relatively smaller, but the cheapness attracts. On the West coast it is a common and no doubt well-founded belief that many of the large stores in the Pacific slope cities of both Canada and the United States, though not bearing a Chinese name over the door, are financed and owned by Chinese. The Chinaman has a high name for honesty in his business dealings.

The question of Japanese and Chinese may yet create a problem for the West. But what is already regarded by many as a problem has more to do with sect than race, namely: the question of the Mormons in Canada. Of late Mormons have been coming in considerable numbers into Southern Alberta especially, and also into Ontario eastward, and British Columbia westward.

There are many in Western Canada who see a great menace to the country in the policy of "peaceful penetration" preached by the Mormons. The progressive Canadians dislike the idea that

IN WESTERN CANADA

With Indian & Settler



Glory of warrior lives in this Blackfeet chief, with his eagle plumes, fringed robe, and moccasins, and mounted on his caparisoned cayuse



In the large reservations assigned to the Blackfeet in Southern Alberta Red Indian life may still be seen in its pristine gaudiness. Peace broods over the tented field to which the braves return at eventide

Photo, H. Pollard



Moving camp in Alberta. Two tipi poles, lashed together in front and joined by a crossbar behind, form a wheelless vehicle on which the beds and children are carried while the squaw rides the horse



Serried ranks of well-trimmed apple-trees occupy hundreds of acres in British Columbia. This is the largest orchard in the province



It is an exquisitely beautiful sight when the pear-trees are powdered with bloom, proclaiming that "honey-humming summer's coming"

Photos, "Canada"



Rafting-up on a Columbian river. When the logs reach the water-side boomsmen jump upon them and pole them into parallel ranks

Photo, "Canada "



The logs are then massed together in a raft fit to be towed away to the saw-mills, and strong enough to support a respectable plank house

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



This is James Head, chief of the Fort à la Corne band of Indians in the Saskatchewan district. Sombre melancholy marks his strong features

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company



Porcupine quills in his braided hair, soft moccasins and gloves, and rainbow leggings make this Stoney Indian an arresting figure

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



Over an area of three million square miles the red-coated Canadian Mounted Policeman personifies and maintains law and order

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service

the votes of the electorates are not the result of the unfettered thought of the voters, but are at the dictation of any priestcraft, whatever its name. They do not like to think of any religious body, church, or sect, having qualities as of a Black Hand League! Yet political aggression by those who are nominally shepherds of souls, will likely continue, not only in Canada but the world over, for a long time yet, to pass gradually before widening enlightenment.

Here may be mentioned, in passing, a grave aspect of what is called the foreign vote, a phrase constantly recurring in talk of politics throughout North America. Political clubs and organizations are also often brazen in their methods of securing votes. A foreign voter is supposed to have been resident three years in Canada. But what are those foreign voters? Often utterly illiterate, knowing nothing of the country of their adoption. A great pride of Canada is her free institutions, but in that very freedom there is scope for chicanery.

Illiteracy and the Foreign Vote

An utterly uneducated Galician, let us say, is taken to register. The questions may be all asked of him, and answered by him, through an interpreter, in Ruthenian. The declaration is read to him. The clerk asks if this citizen understands. The interpreter replies that he has explained it all to him beforehand. "Can he write?" asks the clerk. No, he cannot; but he can make his mark on the ballot as well as any—and does. He has been in Canada three years. If a few of the leaders of a settlement are, in the slang phrase, squared, the settlement will vote as the representative of the party who has squared them desires.

Such methods, if these people be intelligent enough to consider them, must afford them some amusement regarding the political ways of the free land that shelters them. The defence of such methods is that those who have not sufficient intelligence to vote, and yet have the right to do so,

may as well be adroitly guided as not! That is the darker aspect of the foreign vote question. Time will cure the malady. But there we have one example of how excellent is the work of the Reading Camp Association, one example of the necessity for education among the foreign element.

New Episode in an Old Saga

The Scandinavians, speaking generally, are far less anxious than the Italians to make a fortune in Canada to carry away from the country to their European homes. They adopt the country and its ways. They are hardly more clannish than Scots or English. There is, of course, the tendency for them to work together. Where one obtains employment and sees an opening for another hand, he will very probably introduce a compatriot. But they take an interest, as of settlers who mean to stay, in the body politic, the affairs of the land, their adopted province and the Dominion. Their attitude is not that of exiles, or of people raking together money with which, when a sum aimed at is gained, to return to their native land. They are frequently as good Canadians as are British settlers. In many ways Canada is like their own land; and it is interesting to remember that long before Columbus sighted an island in the Caribbean, a Norseman, blown out of his course westward from Greenland, had sighted what was probably a part of the land to-day called Canada, "a long, low shore, heavily wooded."

To the Sound of the Bagpipe

Clannishness seems to be a quality common, in a greater or less degree, to all races of men. There are whole counties in the eastern provinces where the accents round the visitor suggest to him that he is really in Scotland. Yet the people he hears speaking may all be of Canadian birth, descendants of Scots immigrants. In other districts the Gaelic tongue is spoken; the bagpipe is heard at convivial gatherings. These are the people who, for a sentiment, brought heather to Canada. Canada, by the way, has no true heather



PROUD GARDENER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia is a land of orchards and market gardens where vegetables grow so fine that potato stories replace the fish stories heard elsewhere. This proud gardener has got something worth talking about in his radishes

Photo, Canadian National—Grand Trunk Railways

native to it. What is sometimes called heather and sometimes heath, growing at certain altitudes in the mountains, is really phyllodoce. To Vancouver Island an Englishman similarly introduced broom, which has added its yellow beauty to the native beauty, and has caused him to be sometimes anathematised by farmers.

The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick show a strong element of descendants of United Empire Loyalists, a large mining and industrial population connected particularly with the Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal Companies.

In Ontario we find a very strong Scots element mixed with United Empire Loyalists, and there is a constant influx of new immigrants joining them, chiefly from Scotland and Ireland. There is a German group, originally

Menmonites, around the city now known as Kitchener. In the eastern counties of Quebec round Sherbrooke we have a little island, as it were, of English-speaking people surrounded by French, which is very much to Quebec what Ulster is to the rest of Ireland. Montreal has 500,000 French and 200,000 British, with 50,000 Jews sandwiched between the two, more or less along the street called the St. Lawrence Main. In the province of Quebec the Irish are particularly strong, especially in politics.

From this summary of the races represented in Canada, although many foreign races have been mentioned, it must not for a moment be imagined that these are in the ascendancy. They are mentioned merely to give a complete view of the country in the making. The reverse is the truth, and we close this section by remarking that the peoples of British extraction, the English-speaking races, are the dominant formative, creative power. To transact business the foreigner must learn English. The ultimate race will be a hardy English-speaking race.

A fine type of settler has been passing into the North-West of late from the Middle and Western states of the U.S.A. From Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming experienced farmers with a love of frontier-life have trekked as far as the Peace River country, and into British Columbia. A common sight on the Western plains is that of a canvas-covered wagon (prairie-schooner) with perhaps the mother driving, while the father and sons herd along the horses and cattle. Nebraska and Kansas are

too greatly settled for their taste. They seek space, and are loyal to the land of their adoption. Many, perhaps most, of these were originally New Englanders, or of British descent.

To a certain type, especially of Englishmen and Scotsmen with a small fixed income and a large taste for an out-of-doors life, British Columbia appears specially to appeal, to judge by the numbers of this type encountered there. What such a man does is to purchase a fruit ranch with bearing trees and perform sufficient work thereon for it to

pay its way. It is a home for him, and a place from which to set out upon fishing and hunting trips and mountain-climbing expeditions. He keeps in touch, in the sense of knowing what is afoot in the world of thought, by subscribing to the journals of his taste. There are many worse ways of life. For men who like that sort of life there is none better! The great pianists and singers do not all, by any means, make a long jump from Toronto to Vancouver. Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary are large enough to attract them. Even



JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE IN AN OUTSIZE IN GIANT CABBAGES

Although the soil of Alberta is among the richest in all Canada, it is given to few to raise a vegetable of such gargantuan proportions as the cabbage shown in this photograph. Grown on a farm in the Mirror district near Lake Buffalo, it stands as a living testimonial to the fertility of the soil there

Photo, Canadian National—Grand Trunk Railways



TAPPING THE SUGAR MAPLE FOR ITS SAP

The tree is tapped in spring before foliage develops. The incision is made some three feet from the ground, and the average yield from each tree is about four pounds of sugar

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

such smaller centres as Cranbrook and Nelson are not utterly despised. By timing the winter vacation to "the coast" (Vancouver), the women-folk among this type of settler can keep in touch with music, too, and hear the best instrumentalists and singers.

In the treatment of the native Indian, Canada takes the highest place of all nations of the continent that have an Indian question. In Mexico the Indian

is frequently treated with diabolical inhumanity and brutality, as witness the sad, the heart-breaking history of the Yaquis; in the United States of America the tale of injustice and treaty-breaking that drove tribes to open revolt where they were strong enough, and, where they were not, to sullen mistrust of all white ways, is notorious. It was that injustice that caused the founding, by friends of the Indian, of the Indian Rights Association of the United States of America. In Canada, although there have been outstanding examples of dilatoriness and procrastination, the unwinding of red tape, treaties with the Indians have always been made in good faith.

As far as it is possible for a race that sees its ancient lands in the keeping of new-comers, the Canadian Indian is happy. Also, the agents are generally men of probity and experience who regard their office as a kind of national trust, something more than a means of livelihood. The kind of man desired for such a post is one with knowledge of at least one Indian language, knowledge of

agriculture, and knowledge of the Indian.

The system of dealing with the Indians is one of reservations of land set apart for them, with payment of treaty dues, in cash, in kind—blankets, cattle, agricultural implements, etc. Many tribes, even of the West, have made good progress in cultivation of land or the raising of cattle. British Columbia Indians have for long worked as navvies



ROUGH AND READY METHOD OF PURIFYING THE MAPLE SUGAR

The sap having been collected from the tapped trees, it is poured into large cauldrons ready for purifying. The cauldrons are hung from stout branches suspended over log fires. The fires are kept well stoked until the impurities have formed a scum on the surface and have been carefully skimmed from the boiling sugar. The cauldrons are then removed and the sugar allowed to cool off



STIRRING TIMES ON THE COMPLETION OF THE SUGAR PURIFYING

Whilst the old farmer slowly stirs the liquid maple sugar with a long stick the young people ladle it out to set. Every available cake-tin and saucer has been recruited for the purpose, and whilst the brother holds the receptacle in readiness his sisters carefully ladle out the sugar with their spoons

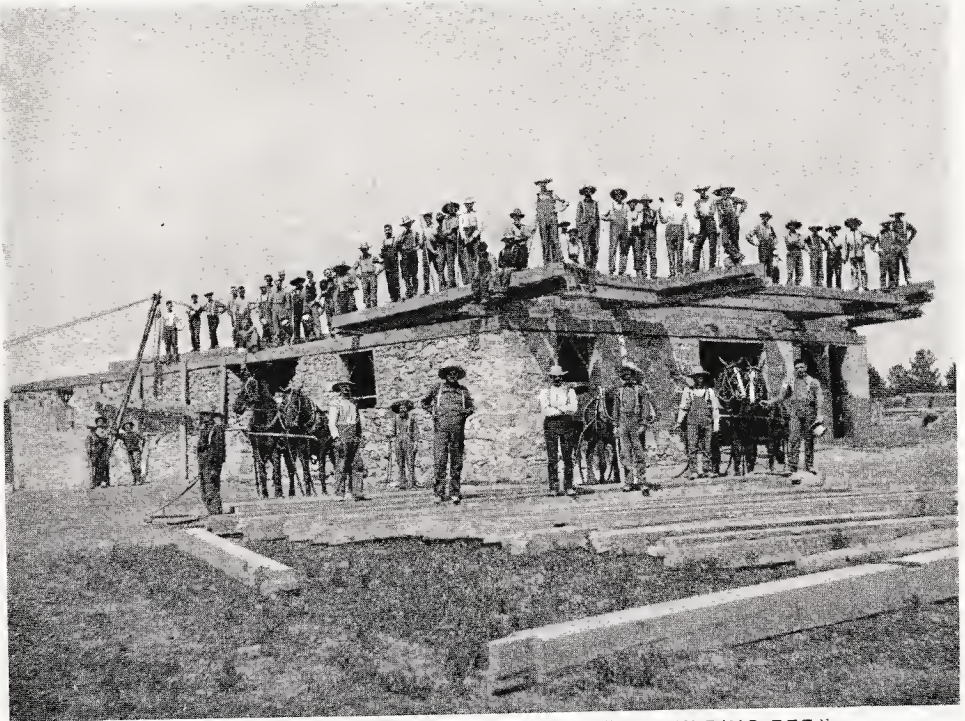
Photos, Ontario Government



FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS GREAT THINGS TAKE THEIR RISE

Scattered among the back woodlands in Manitoba modest camps like this mark many a spot where a few years hence a good homestead will stand, the reward of honest work by settlers of the right type. Meantime, this plank house, well warmed when snow is on the ground by a stove fed with fuel cut just outside, is comfortable enough for healthy men in the prime of life

Photo, J. C. D. Taylor



HUMAN ACTIVITY IN FULL SWARM: "A BUILDING-BEE"

Friendly cooperation between settlers in districts being newly opened up is a very pleasant feature of social life among Canadian pioneers. This is a building-bee in Ontario, where the neighbours have come from miles round to lend a farmer a hand in building a barn. When the work is completed they will make their meeting an opportunity for a social jollification

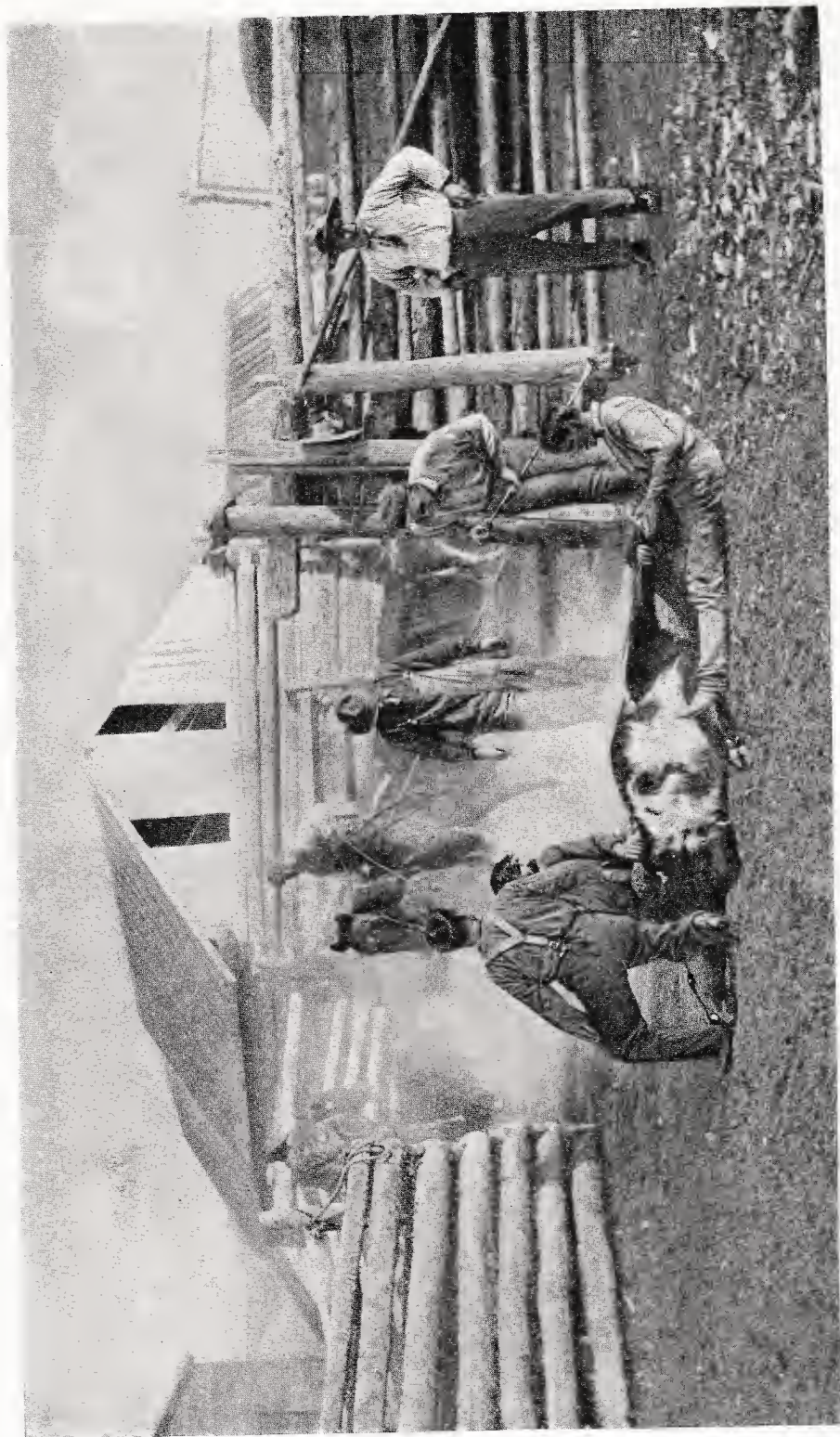
Photo, Ontario Government



PLEASED WITH THE FRUIT OF THEIR LABOURS

In the fertile Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, protected by the South Mountains from the damaging east winds, fruit farming thrives apace. Clad in workman-like overalls and armed with serviceable collecting buckets, these girls have been picking the crop of ripe cherries which will later be canned and shipped overseas to grace the tables of their sisters in the Old Country

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



GENTLE PERSUASION IS OFTEN NEEDED DURING THE CATTLE-BRANDING SEASON

When the cattle have been rounded up into the pole-corral for the branding, the cowboys have no easy time in persuading their charges to submit to the unwelcome operation. A deft throw of the lariat brings the victim to the ground, a rush to hold the steer's legs and prevent it rising, a firm thrust with the sizzling, red-hot branding-iron, and the operation is complete



LORDS OF THE LARIAT MOUNTED READY FOR THE DAY'S WORK

The exaggerated cowboy, dear to boyhood, is seldom found outside the realms of the cinematograph. He has been superseded by a business-like fellow in coarse trousers and old felt hat, who favours the Texan saddle and toe-cap stirrup and is too busy tending the cattle on the plains of Alberta to concern himself with the "sticking up" of unwary travellers

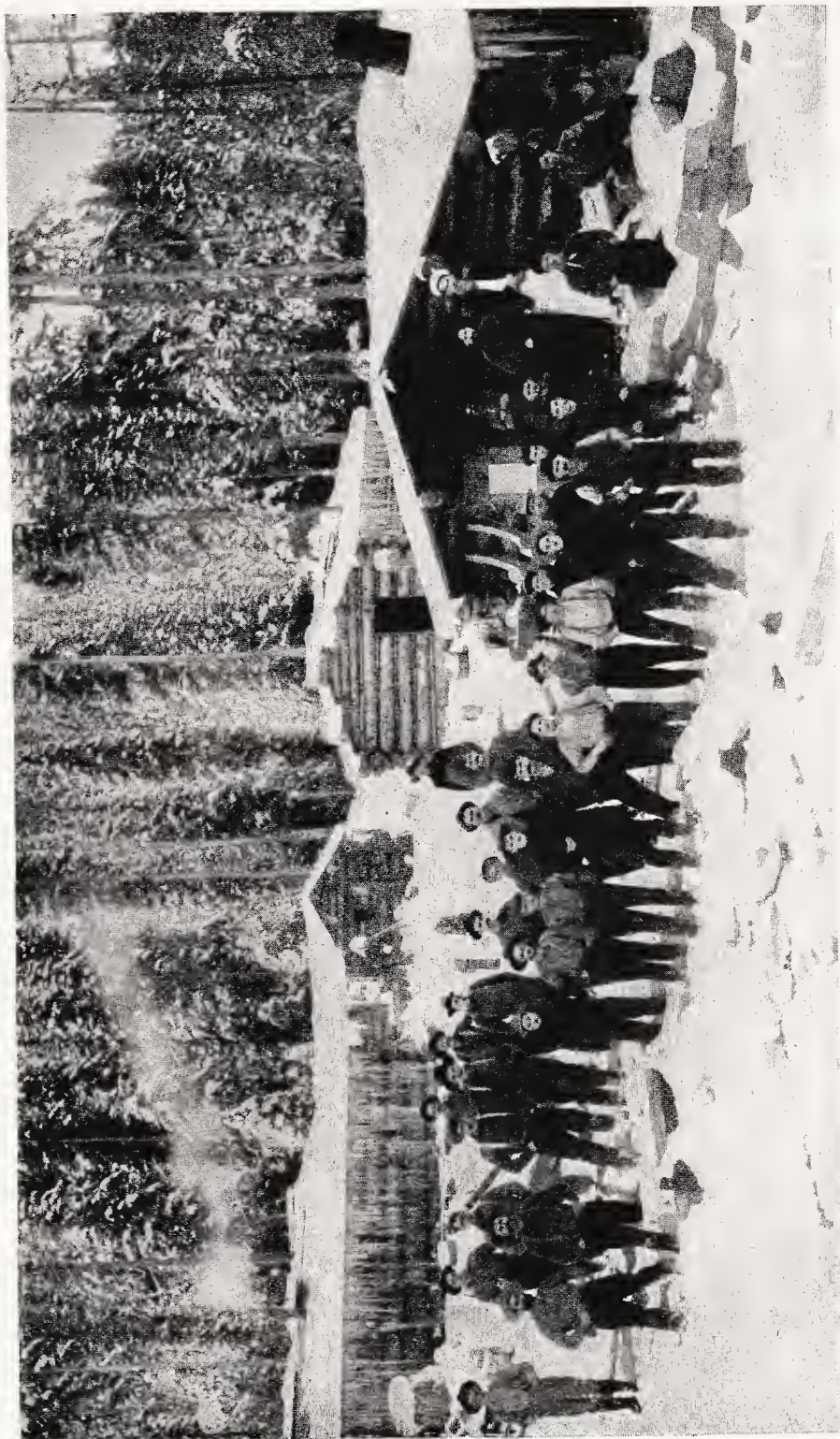
Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

on the railways, and in large numbers they are employed at the fisheries there.

They are a dark-skinned people, varying in hue from that of a new to that of an old penny. On the Pacific coast are many tribes that suggest more strongly, to a casual glance, a Mongolian origin, now almost unanimously believed by the biologists to be the origin of all, than do the plains tribes, or the Indians of the East. Generalisations on the race question are unwise. They vary vastly, according to tribes and according to individuals in any given tribe. Yet this can be safely said: a high order of intelligence is possessed by many; and that they are honest, as a race, is one generalisation borne out by innumerable stories of those in closest relations with them. This honesty remains in most tribes even to the present day with its great influx of white population, all members of which do not hold such high views upon mine and thine as did the aboriginal in his natural state. In the matter of cleanliness some are as particular as the lower animals, some as

grubby as the people of city slums. The Six Nation Indians of Ontario—originally the Five Nations, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Cayugas, but another tribe, the Tuscaroras, was added to that confederacy—are, on the average, the equals of the average white settlers in the ways of white civilization. They are chiefly farmers, but many are in professions and trades.

There are still, among the less sophisticated of the tribes, members who would well repay the study of the biologist. It would be almost as though, in the twentieth century, he talked to a man of the Neolithic Age—to find the savage often touchingly fine; in matters of observation intensely alert; in regions of metaphysics pathetically inquiring and baffled. But for full understanding of the mind of such (the type least affected by our civilization of the steel age; or the automobile age), a knowledge of the language of the Indian in question is essential, plus sympathy. There are several distinct linguistic



DAME NATURE PROVIDES A TRUE YULETIDE SETTING FOR THE BACKWOODS CHRISTMAS

With earth and trees heavily mantled in snow and long icicles hanging from the roofs of the sturdy log cabins, these lumbermen have an appropriate setting whilst posing for their Christmas Day photograph. And though life in the camps is often hard, the smoking chimney and the presence of the white-capped chef on the right of the group suggest that a true Christmas spread will shortly be the order of the day

Photo, H. Pollard

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stocks of the American Indians; they do not merely speak varying dialects. The Sarcees, settled south-west of Calgary in Alberta, are but a small tribe, extinction looming before them as it does not before all.

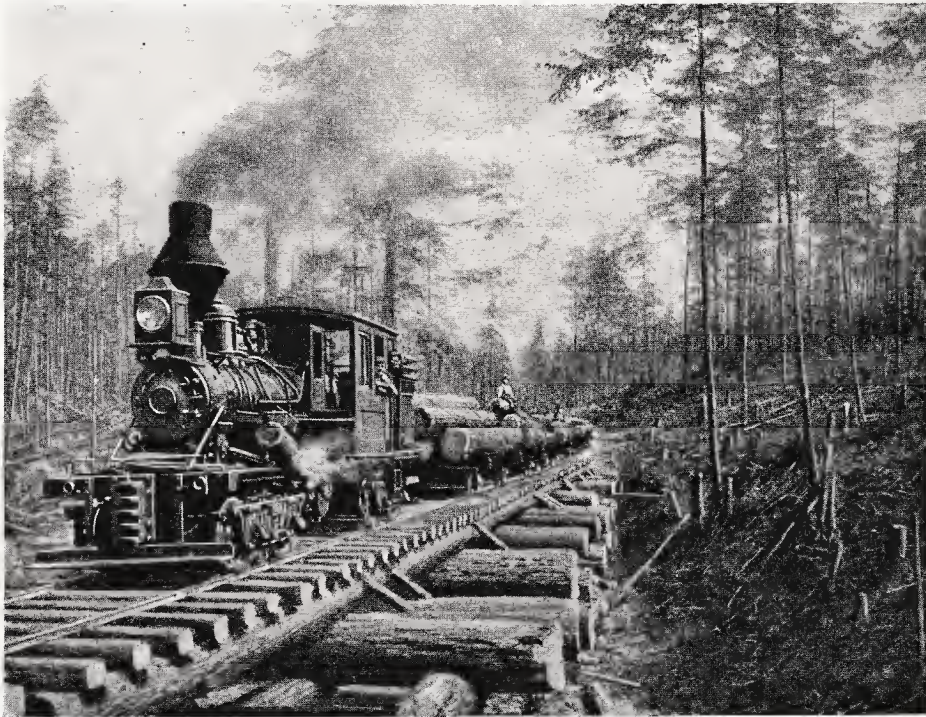
No neighbouring tribe, and no white man, has ever been able rightly to master their speech. For that reason, for communication with their kind of other tribes (by labial speech as well as and apart from the sign language) they speak the tongue of the Crees, of which most other plains tribes have at least a smattering. The linguistic mentality of the Indian may be partly gauged from the fact that he often can speak, not only his own tongue and that of a neighbouring tribe, but English as well.

The Indian sign language is very interesting, not only because it can express ideas as well as material matters,

but because of the grace of the gestures in conveying it. The Indian makes no facial grimace as he moves his hands in this language.

Many whites do not know of its existence, for the Indian is very shy, aloof, in the presence of whites, regarding many things. Although man, by the time he came to these parts of our planet now called America, had speech, biologists and philologists are divided as to whether the sign language predated speech or was originated simply because of the many different languages spoken.

Old Country people of urban tastes and a certain type may frequently be heard speaking of Canada as though it were a name synonymous with discomfort. Actually, being a new country in the making, it offers many comforts, especially in its little towns and the residences near these towns, that



FUNERAL PROGRESS OF THE MONARCHS OF THE FOREST

Axemen, hook-tenders, rigging slingers, boomsmen, engineers—every man engaged in the lumber business is a skilled artist in his department of the wonderful industry that turns a towering green tree into the paper on which this picture is printed. Here, on a logging railway, built on a track of huge tree trunks, an engine is hauling other huge tree trunks through the forests of British Columbia



CATTLE TAKING AN INVOLUNTARY DIP FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR HEALTH

Unless carefully tended, cattle are liable to a devastating skin disease. To prevent this they are periodically passed through dipping-pens similar to that of a Calgary ranch shown above. Driven in single file down a narrow incline filled with a strong disinfectant, they wade through up to their necks before passing out at the far end, whilst a man armed with a long mop supplies the final touches

towns of the same littleness in the Old Country do not offer. This being the age of electricity, it is natural to the Canadian to make use of it in the very beginning of a settlement. In many a small place of only a thousand or two inhabitants that house is the exception which is not connected with the telephone system. The morning's shopping is largely done by wire. The clothes, when not given to a steam or electric laundry to wash, or to the Chinese washce-man, are washed by electric or by water-power contrivances. Even ranches far distant from town are on the telephone, the difficulties of distance being conquered, and the expense to the subscriber lessened, by the use of a party line, which means that more than one house is served by one line, with an arrangement of varying rings for the various subscribers.

In the most out of the way places the traveller comes upon the most modern conveniences. The Peace

river ferry is typical. This being also the age of gasoline (petrol), ferries on the remotest river run by its aid. These are broad craft, capable of carrying immense loads, automobiles, wagons, horses, pedestrian passengers. A wire cable, with sufficient sag allowed for river-craft to pass on the water safely, connects shore and shore, passing through the ferry-boat, where, to obtain a purchase, it is wound twice round two upright wheels called bull-wheels. When the engine revolves these wheels the ferry hauls itself across.

The great department stores must be mentioned. These have a highly specialised system of catalogue trade. Their catalogues go to the remotest parts. If goods do not give satisfaction, they may be returned, and all cost is refunded. Should costs have decreased between issue of the catalogue and ordering of the goods, the change is returned with a note stating that prices have lowered. Should the prices have

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increased, a substitute may be sent at the original price of the article desired, with a note stating the current price of the exact article ordered. For most people, probably, what might be called inconveniences in the regions farthest from the roaring commercial centres, where there are crowds, are amply atoned for by the freedom of the life.

It is almost impossible to go anywhere in the Dominion without being told that here is God's country. The affection for his land of the Canadian born, or by adoption, is readily understandable. Scenically there is great charm. Even the plains exercise a spell on those who have lived upon them. From the rigours of their winters, and hard work on a new tract, many a man has departed to seek a

milder neighbourhood and labour with quicker returns. There are no statistics to show how often such go back, but a phrase in common speech is this: "Back to the bald-headed prairie."

It implies one quality of the strange lure of these parts, namely, that it is difficult to diagnose. But there it is—marked. Orange groves of Florida sound as alluring as the isles of the Lotus Eaters when, during a cold snap, it is thirty degrees below zero. But away from the plains a man recalls the tranquil nights and the luminous stars, and the riding in the clear air. Curling, skating, "socials," surprise parties, make up part of the fun. Where there are hills or mountains, ski-ing is added to the list of winter sports. In a land of big distances men soon come



NET TAKINGS OF THE PRINCE RUPERT HERRING FISHERIES

The herring fleet has just returned from a successful expedition, and the process of unloading the catch begins. The man armed with the long pole propels the net which has been filled with the fish over the huge truck, in which a comrade stands thigh-deep to pack them. The lad in the foreground pulls the cord releasing the fish, and the operation is then repeated.

Photo, "Canada"



MACHINE AND MAN WORKING SIDE BY SIDE IN COLLECTING THE NEW POTATO CROP

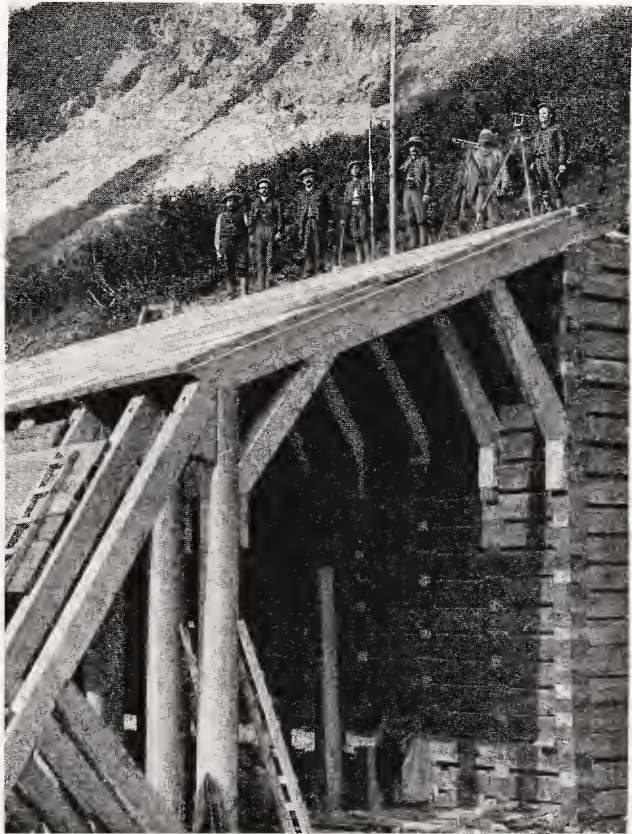
In the wake of the horse-drawn machines used to cut down the stalks and turn up the potatoes comes the busy army of gatherers. Armed with large wicker baskets they collect the newly exposed potatoes which they place in barrels similar to those seen standing behind the white-hatted foreman. The barrels are loaded on to carts drawn by slowly moving oxen which lumber off with their load to swell one of Canada's greatest vegetable export industries

Photo, Ewing Galloway

to think little of distance. There are the Fall Fairs, the Round-Ups, the Stampedes—various names for days of relaxation in the autumn. Automobiles go almost everywhere, across prairies where there are no roads, through mountains where the roads are of the roughest. They are mostly strong cars with a high clearance, fitted to cope with the conditions.

The charm of the mountains at all seasons, scenically, is great. There is the exquisite spring with clear airs, and birch and tamarack showing a sift of palest green among the deep green of the pines and firs. There are the basking summers, with their coloured butterflies and dragon-flies, their wild flowers and humming-birds, their tremendous profusion of edible wild berries. Then all who care for camping out, and can camp out for holiday, do so. There are the autumns, drifting into Indian summer, one of the most delightful of the seasons, mellow, warm, but not too warm, with cool nights.

Then there is winter, not felt as cold as a thermometer reading of a day's minimum temperature suggests, because of the dryness of the snow and of the air and the frequency of sunshine. All the trees have their white lace-work, and every stump is topped by a pom-pom of snow. In more humid lands that lace-work and that pom-pom would quickly drip away into damp, cold slush. The winter heating appliances are such that comfort is attained even in log-cabins, or it might be more to the point to say even in frame houses, for the log-cabin is notably cool in summer, cosy in winter.



WOODEN BARRIERS AGAINST WINTER SNOWS

These railway surveyors have found a vantage-point on one of the snow sheds bordering the railway. Strongly built of heavy beams the snow sheds break the fall of snow avalanches from the hills in their rear, thus keeping clear the permanent way

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

The country is vast, but there is a remarkable train service. In Saskatchewan are many ranchers who recall easily the days when they used to make up sleighing parties to sleigh their wheat all the way from as far as where is now the busy little city of Saskatoon to the main, and at that time the only, line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Look at the map as it is to-day—a very spider's web of railway lines serving all sections. As soon as a new section shows that it will cover costs, a spur-line is flung into it.

The service of lake and river steamers is excellent. In the matter of comfort there is something of the romantic and certainly of contrast, voyaging down the great rivers of the West or



MOUNTAIN ELYSIUM FOR JADED WORKERS

At the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, Banff, with its fine climate and surroundings, is famous as an inland health resort. On the Canadian Pacific Railway, it caters for innumerable visitors to its pine-girt fastnesses

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

on the lakes of British Columbia, looking out at primitive wilderness from the saloons of these boats, with their comfortable divans, their pleasant dining-rooms, their excellent cuisine.

They are chiefly large flat craft with encased stern-wheel to prevent contact with snags, trees fallen in the great woods and washed by the creeks into the main lakes and rivers.

Temperatures vary considerably, but it is erroneous to believe that the weather gets steadily, by definite degrees, colder the farther north one goes. Altitude has much to do with temperature. Very definite evidence of this is seen by those who climb the mountains of the West. In the Indian summer it is possible to leave a warm valley where, though perhaps the humming-birds have gone, the dragon-flies are still shuttling to and fro, and to mount up into snow and see icicles hanging from the tassels of the tall cedars, all in a few hours.

The presence or absence of forests has also a great influence on weather conditions, as the North-West Indians knew in the old days, when they were wont to herd their horses into hilly and wooded country during cold spells on the plains. Along the foothills of Alberta there often blows in winter-time a warm wind out of the West, called the chinook, which will uncover the grass over wide stretches. This wind also affects the Upper Columbia Valley

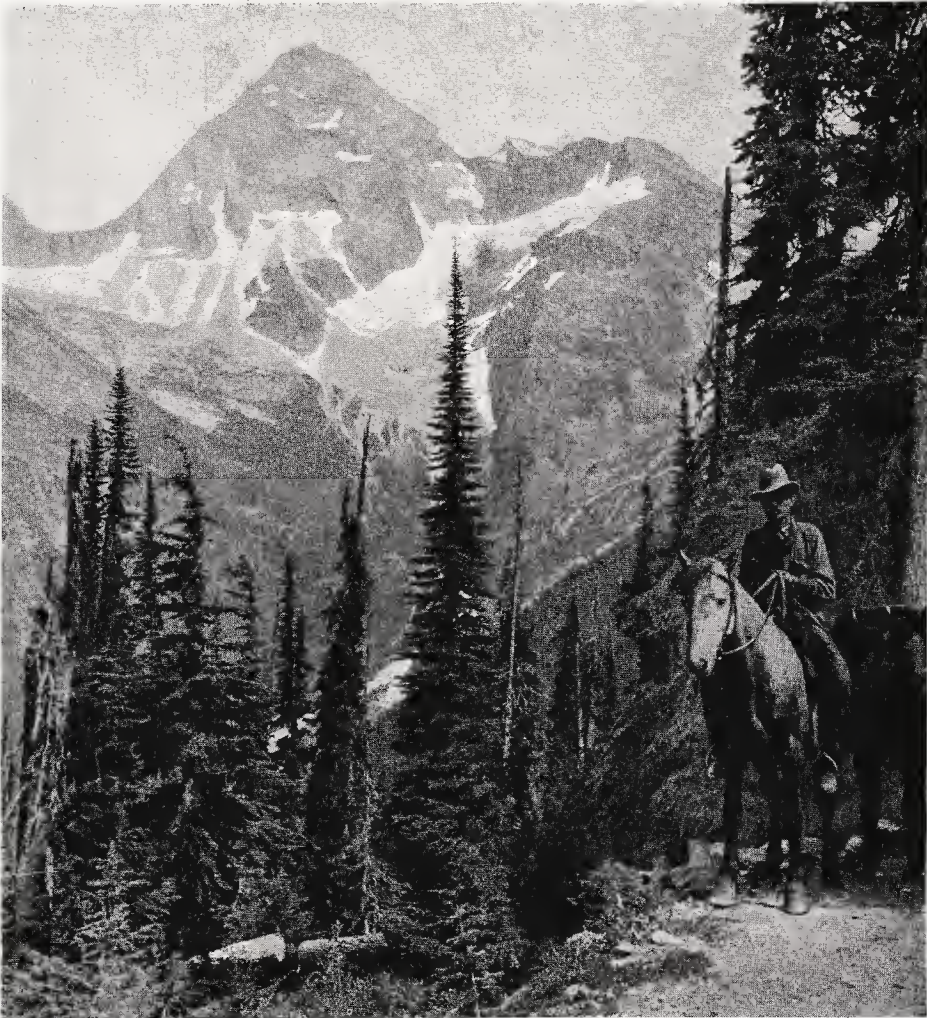
where the bench-lands, the flat-topped lower portions, like escarpments for the foothills of Rockies and Selkirks, are often cleared of snow in winter. Southern British Columbia, near the

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coast, has a winter climate much like that of Devon or Cornwall.

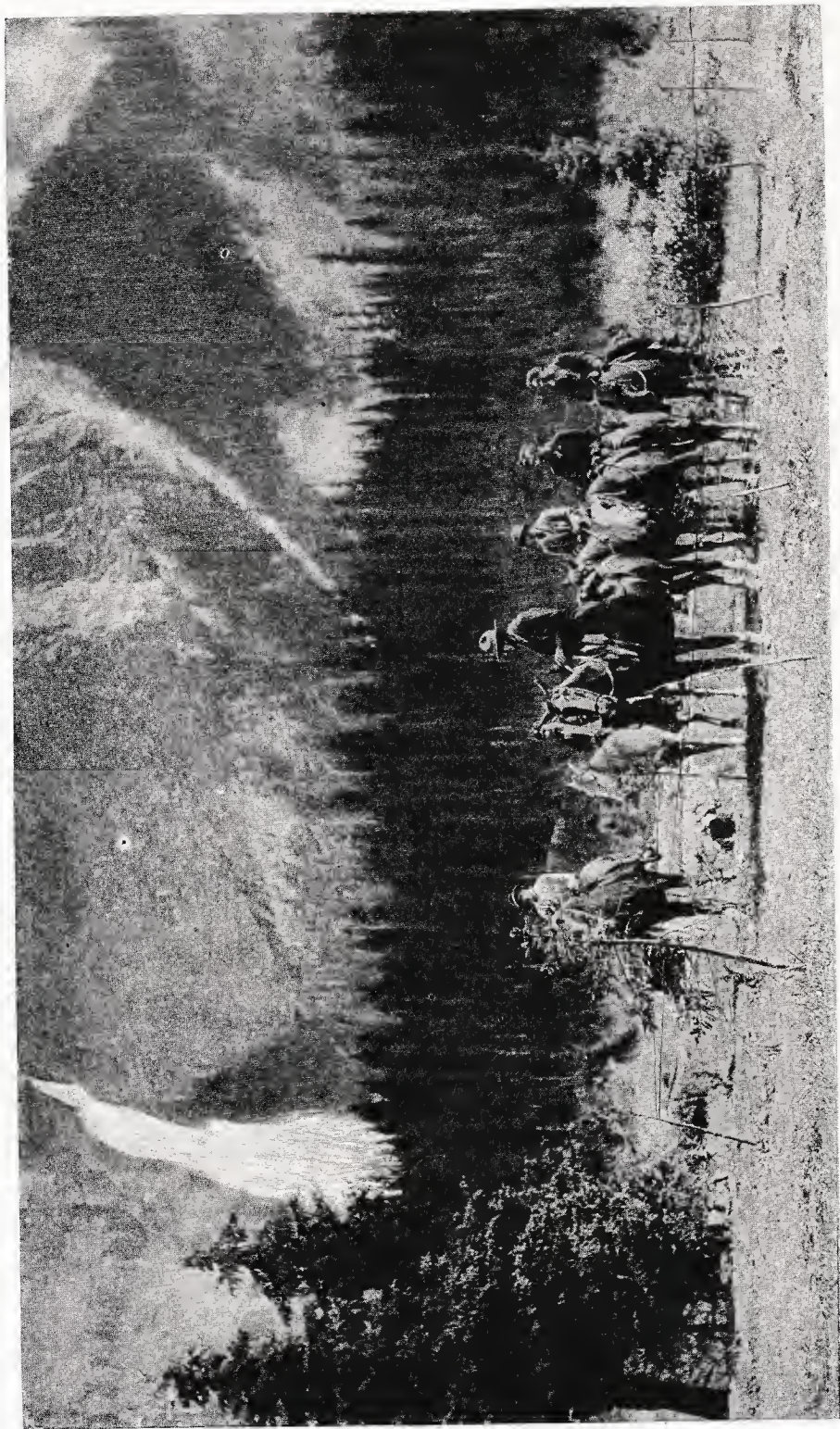
The most severe cold is encountered on treeless plains ; but when one hears of exceptional degrees of frost being experienced, it has to be remembered that these only last for a few days. It would be as sensible, hearing of a heat-wave in summer, to jump to the conclusion that it lasted from May to October. It was this dread of the cold that, in the earlier days, dissuaded many eastern farmers from moving into the North-

West Territories. That dread entirely pleased the Hudson's Bay Company, and was doubtless fostered by men in the fur trade coming out of the North-West, for with settlement the fur trade would diminish, the fur-bearing game retreat. There are often days of great heat in summer ; there are days of great cold in winter, and frostbite is not uncommon when proper precautions are neglected. But expeditions in mid-winter in the Far North are only made by men familiar with the conditions



WHERE SURE FOOT AND STEADY HAND ARE ESSENTIALS OF SAFETY

With his household gods lashed securely to the pack pony following him, this prospector is setting out on the mountain trail fresh fields to conquer. Laboriously tracing their path through the rugged heights, trails such as this, fashioned by the pioneers of the past, afford a safe though rough passage for those who are accustomed to the precipitous slopes that border them



HAPPY HUNTING-GROUND FOR TOURISTS AMONG CANADA'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Tourists delight in the rugged grandeur of the Rockies, and thousands visit the Yoho Park on the western slopes of the great mountain range. In the Kootenay district of British Columbia, on the railway, it affords unlimited scope for expeditions on horseback or afoot. Above, a party of tourists is about to set off under a guide, whose sheepskin leggings and Stetson hat appear so well in keeping with the rough splendour of the surrounding scenery

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



REST AND TRANQUILLITY UNDER THE TREES AT THE EDGE OF THE ROCKIES

The party has pitched camp in a clearing in the Jasper Forest Park that skirts the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of the Yellowhead Pass. Most of the party are content to await in idleness the arrival of the midday meal which the camp cook on the right of the photograph will prepare when he has finished adjusting his apron. The table under the trees with its bright cloth and the presence of the dogs lend a homely touch to the scene

Photo, Canadian National—Grand Trunk Railways



MAKING A PORTAGE IN MANITOBA

When his course upstream is barred by falls or rapids the voyager brings his canoe ashore, removes everything from it, and carries boat and cargo overland to a point above the obstacle where he can reload and refloat it

telephone wires tangle the settlements together and prevent the need for many a journey that the early immigrants found essential.

Stories are not uncommon of men coming out even of the Far North (Hudson's Bay Company men, and the like), where they had scarce a day's illness, and going to milder regions where they were attacked by pulmonary troubles, subject to chills, and felt the cold more, despite the assurance of the thermometer and of those accustomed to a humid winter that it was not cold at all! And the summing up of the climatic conditions, even, or one might say especially, in the North-West, where the cold is at times in mid-winter, for two or three days on end, severe, is that their chief effect seems to be the production of a hardy and stalwart race.

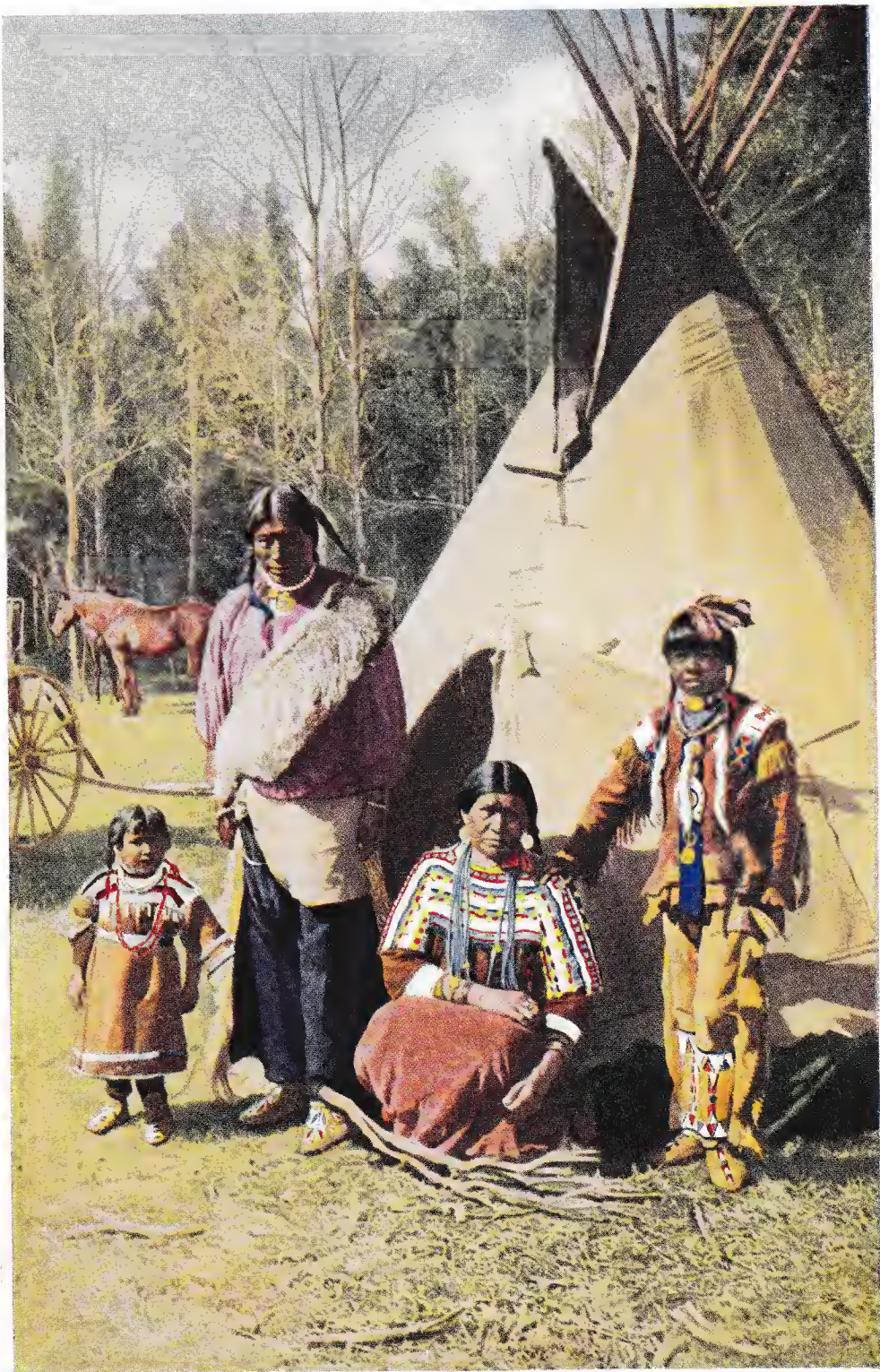
conversant with the ways of life. People attire themselves in keeping with the weather, summer and winter.

Zero weather, or even a few degrees below, is to most a great delight, exhilarating, joyous. It has to be remarked that the sun is much more often seen in the North-West in winter-time than in more humid lands. Men working out of doors on average winter days will often discard coat and draw off gloves. The sun is warm upon them, despite the snow. Sun-tan in winter would seem strange in Britain.

Long exposure to cold, with insufficient nourishment is a different matter. But with the settling of the country the occasion for long and perilous journeys in inauspicious weather decreases. Railways stretch over the land. The

The following list gives the principal religious sects of Canada arranged in order of precedence according to the number of adherents: Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Greek Church, Jews, Mennonites, Congregationalists, Doukhobors.

Writing of a land in which more than half of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, agriculture should take first place in a summary of the labour of the people. The vast stretch of country extending west of Winnipeg through Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and into the Edmonton district of Alberta, comprises hundreds of miles of almost unbroken wheat cultivation, and promises to be the greatest wheat-field in the world. The wheat-belt lies near the great railroads, at the stations



CANADA: ERSTWHILE FREE RANGERS OF THE PRAIRIE

Though settled now in reservations, many Canadian Indians preserve unchanged their distinctive costume of fur and feather and beads, and the romantic glamour of their old nomadic life

along which stand the immense elevators in which the grain is stored until it can be carried by water and rail to the port of shipment. The shortage of elevator space is one of the gravest difficulties confronting Canada's agricultural future, and although the situation is being eased by the development of the flour-milling industry, the problem can only be solved by increasing the railroad accommodation during the short period when open-water carriage is available.

Oats form an important crop, but barley is not widely grown. The question of continuous cropping is one that receives constant attention, but to which no general answer can be given. While it is certain that no land can stand perpetual cropping, it is not easy to say how the assistance at present given by mere summer fallowing, supplemented in the middle and southern states by the ploughing of green crops, can be increased. Clover does not flourish in Manitoba, and fertilization of the vast grain area by stockyard manure is a practical impossibility. Time will bring the solution of these as of all other practical problems. Meanwhile, the wheat-belt is Canada's richest asset.

Mixed farming on the sectional unit of 640 acres, and still more on half and quarter sections, is largely engaged in throughout Canada, and immense capital is invested in dairy-farming, cattle-ranching and horse-raising, especially in the Farther West.

Not a province of the Dominion but knows the sound of the muffled woody echoes of the axe-clips and the rasp of the cross-cut saw. The sound ceases. There is a call of: "Timber!" then a moment's lull, followed by a preliminary crackling of twigs, a rushing sound, a subdued rending, a snap, a dull thud. Another tree is down. There is the coughing of the donkey-engine as, chains affixed, the tree is drawn away on the first stage of its journey from the silent places where it has grown, a tall home of woodpeckers and squirrels, to become mast, telegraph pole, planks for floors or walls, window-sash or door, furniture, or to be cut into match blocks and shipped



JOHN HENRY OF FORT GARRY

He is factor at Lower Fort Garry, one of the historic trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Until 1870 a mere village, it was the nucleus from which Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba developed

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company

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in that state to the match factories. To this end men work in the winter woods, clad in Mackinaw coat, wearing thick woollen socks outside the trousers, reaching to the knees, and gum-rubber boots. The snow is so dry (in many parts it is impossible to make snowballs of it) that these socks excellently serve to shed the snow and to keep the wearer warm.

In the spring the rivers and creeks carry the logs down upon their way to the saw-mills. A hardy body of men are those who wield picaroon, canthook, and peevie in this calling. By lake-sides, or by broad river-sides, down the tributary streams of which these logs are washed, or, in the absence of sufficient natural water, flumed, a series of logs chained together makes what is called a boom. Within its confines the logs are gathered, eventually to be rafted away mill-wards. Come then the last

stages; they are hauled up a skidway at the mill's end and, on a moving platform, approach the saws. These come up through slits in the moving steel belt, or platform. The operators have their notes for the day regarding the lengths and thickness of sawn timber wanted. Up come the saws. They hum, they scream, the sound rises shrill, then dwindles to a hum again. Another tree is no more a tree, no more a log, but lumber.

The chief centres of the lumber industry are in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, and Yukon. The mills number between three and four thousand.

A government forestry department attends to the questions of timber limits, forest reserves, reafforestation, guarding against fire, and fire-fighting. It must not

be thought that all fires are the result of incendiarism, or of carelessness of campers regarding the extinguishing of their fires. Far from it. In lightning storms not followed by rain, fires frequently break out. In a dry summer the haze of these bush fires often hangs along the great valleys of the Rockies and Selkirks, so that the peaks are invisible and an acrid odour is in the nostrils miles from the scene of conflagration.

From the cod fisheries of the great banks off Newfoundland, and the lobster canneries of the Atlantic sea-board, across to the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast, and the whaling regions of the Arctic, there is all the romance of reality.

Fresh fish from the Pacific coast, in their season, sell in the markets of Montreal and New York, carried all the



CHIEF BEN CHARLES

In his war paint he presents the romance of the West as it actually was. He holds his club in his left hand and in his right the coup stick symbolising his personal bravery and honour

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company



TWO VARIATIONS OF CROWNING GLORY AMONG THE STONEY INDIANS

With deft fingers, the old chief adds the finishing touches to his squaw's *al fresco* toilet on their Banff reservation. The pride which the smiling old lady takes in her neatly-parted, oiled hair, is only excelled by that of her spouse in his top-hat. Tastefully adorned with a band of gold braid, bearing his name in white letters, it is one of his most cherished possessions

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

way across the continent in refrigerator cars. Fish caught in their season off the Atlantic coasts sell in the markets of Winnipeg and the cities of the Middle Western states. Yet fish naturally frozen are considered better than fish artificially frozen. Whitefish, pike, yellow pickerel, and other fish are caught through holes in the ice. They are thus frozen as soon as taken, and can be shipped long distances in cold storage. The cured fish of Canada, chiefly

cod, haddock, ling, pollock, mackerel, salmon, go to markets as far away as in the West Indies. The salmon canneries of the Pacific coast are world-famous. They employ a vast number of men. In some years the native Indian has outnumbered the white in this work. Chinese and Japanese by hundreds are also thus employed. It is an unforgettable sight to see the salmon running, when looking from a bridge or a cliff, above one of

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their favourite waters. In their thousands they pass, close as gold-fish in an overcrowded bowl, but they are of silver, a changing pattern of silver under the water. Of the British Columbia pack 72.8 per cent. are exported; 27.2 per cent. the Dominion itself absorbs. Apart from those taken for the canneries, a great number, of which no statistics can be gathered, are caught by the Indians and the settlers, and smoked for food supply. Halibut is another fish that brings a large revenue. They are mostly purchased from individual boat owners, who set out chiefly from the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

In the great Dominion, and especially in the West of it, men are inclined much less than in the Old Country to attach themselves to one calling. A man may work in the mines for a part of the year, or in logging camps or saw-mills, and also own a boat in which, his own master, he goes to the halibut fishing. The fish are exported fresh, salted, and smoked. In inland waters a great deal is done in the whitefishing. Formerly only the great lakes were fished for that market, but now the lakes of the North also have their whitefishers for the larger markets. The total value of Canadian fish taken has averaged



HARDY INHABITANTS OF THE FRIGID YUKON TERRITORY

Before the rush of whites to the Klondike on the discovery of gold in 1896, the few Indians who occupied the most westerly of Canada's northern territories existed by fishing and trapping. But with the mushroom growth of camps and settlements most of them found employment as camp followers and soon adopted the clothing of their masters, which, though less picturesque, is certainly warm and serviceable in the severe cold of Yukon winters

Photo, C. L. D. Maxwell



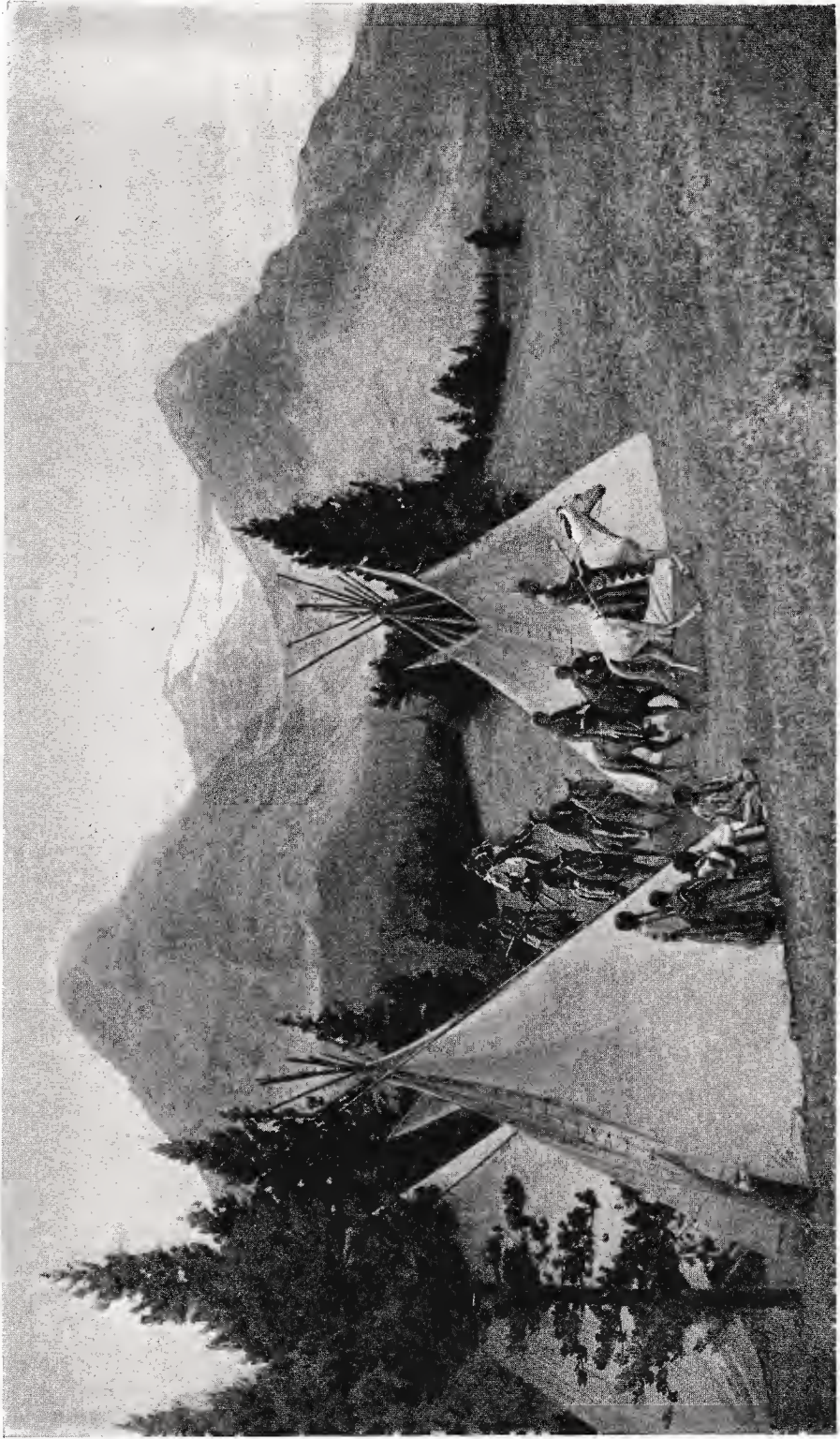
DARK-HUED NIMROD CARVED IN LIVING BRONZE

The lithe figure of this young chieftain of the Blackfeet tribe, posed upon his bare-backed steed, presents a picture of supple grace worthy of a Rodin. Renowned for their skill and prowess as hunters, the Blackfeet Indians of the Algonkian stock who inhabit the plains of Alberta, are rapidly decreasing before the inroads of white civilization

annually, of recent years, about £10,250,000.

Many years ago a common sight in the mountains of the West was that of a man, generally slouch-hatted and dusty, trudging along before a laden pack-horse. The load of the horse was a small tent, a ground sheet, flour, bacon, and other foods, axe, pick, shovel, washing-pan. This was the prospector, drawn from all lands, all social strata. Sometimes the horse had to be left behind, the quest going on by canoe in summer and dog-sleigh in winter. From months to years these men would be gone from their jumping-off place.

Their supplies, purchased there, would fail, and they would then live on the country, fishing, hunting, collecting edible roots and berries for their larder, and building themselves log-cabins to spend the winter months in when the snows came. Or at a Hudson's Bay Company's post they would again outfit and pass on, looking for floats in the ravines and, a float found, looking for another to give direction of the mother lode, or washing the sand of creeks for indication of the presence of gold-dust. The latter variety of mining, placer-mining, can be undertaken with very little capital—hence it is called,



FAREWELL TO THE BRAVE: BLACKFEET GOING TO SPEED A WARRIOR TO THE HAPPY HUNTING-GROUNDS

When an Indian dies his body is washed and dressed in his best attire. Then, supplied with bow, quiver, and shield, pipe—in life his messenger of peace—and tobacco, knife, flint and steel, and provisions enough to last him a few days on the journey which he is to perform, the dead man is escorted by mounted braves to his final resting place, and his spirit fares on to the happy hunting-grounds



BLACKFEET BRAVES AND MEDICINE MEN MET IN SOLEMN CONCLAVE

Seated on a low wall of stone and wrapped in their many-colored blankets, they are met to discuss some point of tribal law. The redskins love a debate, and many and long are the pow-wows which are summoned by the chiefs. Although influenced in many ways by European customs they still cling tenaciously to their old nomenclature, and such names as Medicine Owl, Two Guns, and Cream Antelope are borne by members of the above group

in the vernacular, poor man mining—but ore-bodies require capital to work them, and entail the service of crushing plant, concentrator, smelter.

Formerly, the discoverer of a high-grade body of ore could sell his discovery outright for a large sum to a mining company. Now it is more usual for capital to lease from him his claim for a period of years with the option of renewal of tenure.

The well-known Silver King and Bonanza ore fields of Kootenay, British Columbia, were found by two half-breeds who were looking for strayed horses. There is in that country a species of game-bird called fool-hen,

which can be very closely approached—close enough to allow of a well-aimed



DEAR BURDENS ON MOTHERS' BACKS

Indian cradles are beautifully ornamented with designs, embroidery, and tinkling trinkets for the baby to play with. When travelling on horseback the infant's arms are fastened inside the bandages to safeguard it in case of a fall



CAMPED ON THE PLAINS: A BLACKFEET FAMILY AT HOME

Elementary as its construction is, a Blackfeet wigwam is a comfortable enough home. It is remarkable for the ease with which the buffalo-hide walls can be taken down, packed on the supporting pine poles, and so drawn by a horse to the site of a new encampment



PRIZE PAPOOSES PACKED IN SHOES

This baby competition illustrates the squaws' method of carrying their children about. The baby is bandaged to a board and set erect in a shoe-like cradle, supported on the mother's back by broad straps

when a man is far from a gun-store, and relying for support upon his rifle and fishing-tackle. One of these half-breedssaw some fool-hens in a tree, and filling his pockets with stones, crept near to throw. The cast was successful; but to that bird-stalking there was an unexpected sequel. On his return, while cleaning out his pocket, he was observed by a white man conversant with mineralogy, who inquired: "Where did you get these little stones?" The answer led to a return to the scene and the staking of claims.

stick or stone saving expenditure of a cartridge. A cartridge is valuable

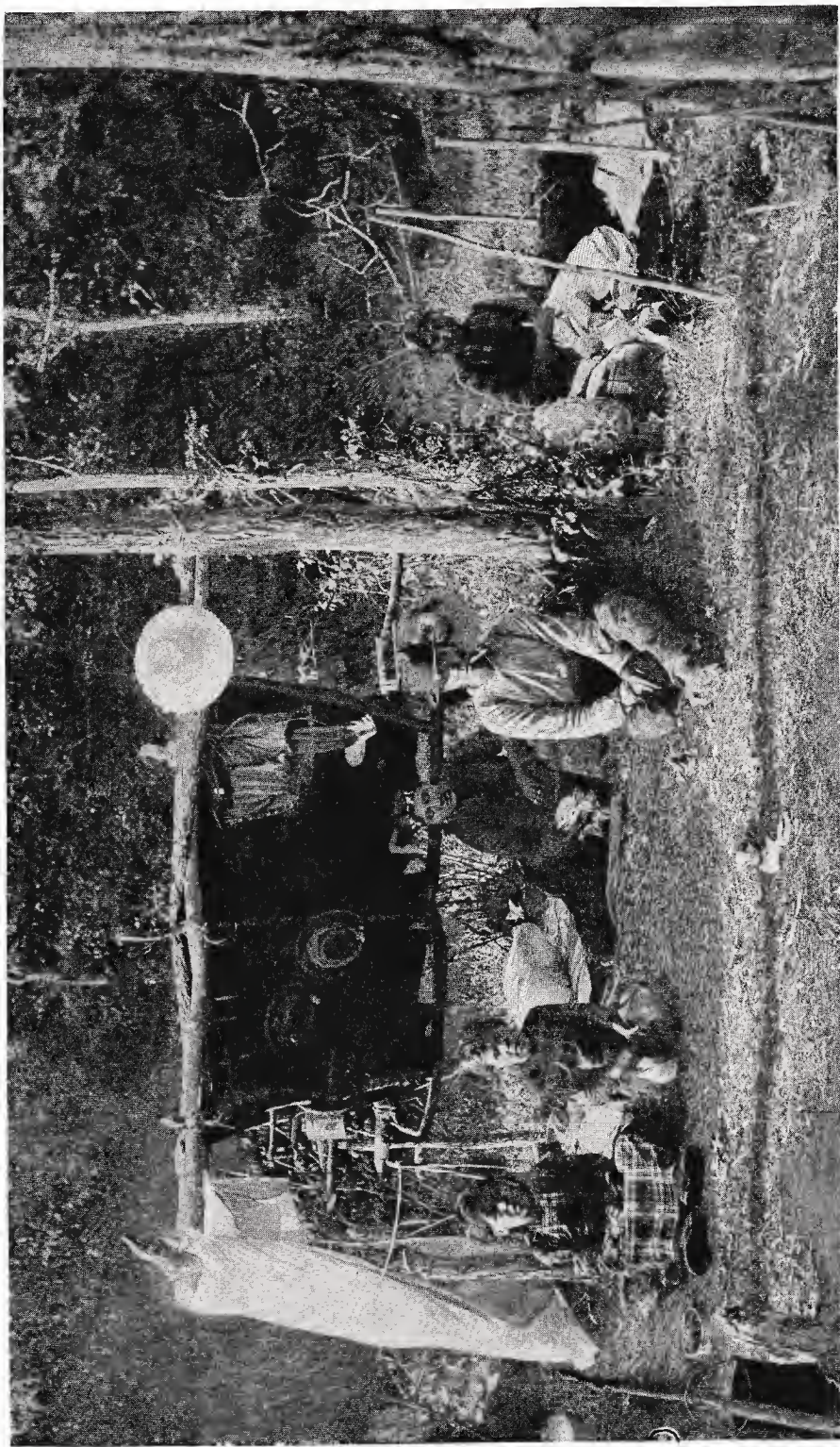
Often a curious history lies in the name of a mine as in the name of a



TENTED FIELD OF STONEY INDIANS AMONG THE PINEWOODS OF BANFF

Unlike the canvas tents of civilization, the wigwams or tipis of the Indian require no guy ropes to support them. Strong poles, lashed together at the top, form the skeleton of a cone, over which skins are stretched to form the covering. Many of the wigwams are painted with totem designs

Photo, S. Noble, Banff



ROUGH AND READY RESIDENCE OF CHIPPEWAY INDIAN FAMILY OF MIXED BLOOD

A few boards, supported by a couple of trees, a sheet in place of walls, and the dwelling of this Chippeway or Ojibway family is complete. Of Algonkian stock the natives have intermixed freely with both British and French settlers and are well developed mentally. They show a decided liking for European clothing, but, as this photo suggests, are content with the most meagre habitations

city. Another British Columbia mine, the Seven-Up, was so called because two buyers wanted it, and each was willing to pay the same price. The prospector who had it for sale suggested that they should take a pack of cards and play a game of seven-up to decide to which he should sell. So it was done; and the name records a little incident typical of the ways of "excitements." One of the most celebrated excitements or gold-strikes, as such discoveries are called, was in the Cariboo country. Others were the Wild Horse Creek rush and the Yukon excitement. Yet another, more recent, at Cobalt, in Ontario, brought men from all over the world in the way such discoveries always do. In 1920-21 new discoveries of petroleum in the Mackenzie river basin took many oil-seekers into the northland. The Imperial Oil Company staked nine miles on each side of the river not far from Fort Norman.

Canada so far has paid more for imported minerals than she has obtained from her mines. The annual mineral production for the past few years has averaged over £30,000,000.

With development of the country and the constant extension of transport facilities, the mineral production must inevitably greatly increase, considering the Dominion's natural wealth of mineral. The area of coal lands in Canada is estimated at 111,160 square miles. Quebec is believed to supply about 80 per cent. of the world's asbestos. The largest nickel mine in the world is the Creighton, near Sudbury, Ontario. It produced more than half of the world's output of nickel in 1918. The Britannia (in British Columbia) is the world's largest copper mine; and the Hollinger (Ontario) is one of the world's richest gold workings.

The two leading fur trading companies of Canada are the Hudson's Bay Company, or, to give it its original and high-sounding name, that is like a bugle-call, the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, and Revillon Frères. Besides these companies there are individual traders known as free traders,



PATWAWANTIN, AN OJIBWAY

His tribe, of Algonkian stock, is settled mainly in Manitoba and Ontario, this man coming from the Lake Superior district. Many of the Ojibways are the equals of the average whites among whom they dwell

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company

and there are several large companies, both American and Canadian, with elaborate systems for collecting the skins annually from these widely scattered individual trappers. Nevertheless, the hold of the Hudson's Bay Company and, to a lesser degree, that of Revillon Frères, amounts almost to monopolies. Considering that the

Hudson's Bay Company was founded in 1670, it is easily understandable that the Indians look upon it as the company par excellence. Although making large profits, it has been in the habit of assisting the Indians in lean years, not necessarily philanthropically, but in the way of a long-headed business concern. Accommodations are usual by traders

country to secure the furs and make deals for their delivery.

Apart from those whose chief means of support is in furs, there are many men who spend part of the year in other callings, and in the winter repair to their trap line—to use the professional term—much in the way that men go to the great West Coast halibut fishing.

Most farmers who take up land far from what may better be called sophistication than civilization—for even in the wilds there is assuredly as high a standard of courtesy and humanity as in the cities—are of a type which can turn a hand to many things. Horse-raising, wheat-growing, placer-mining, fur-getting—they go from one to the other as the seasons and conditions allow.

In 1920 the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company revived the Montreal fur sales which a hundred years ago it was their wont to hold there, and their intention is to continue the practice annually.

The daily auctions extended over one week and realized many millions of dollars. The chief buyers were in the United States and in the United Kingdom. Before the Great War the principal fur sales were held in London, New York, St. Louis, and Novgorod,

in Russia. During the War the fur sales centre shifted to the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company then made sales upon sealed tender in Montreal. A fur auction was held at the Pas, Manitoba, on the edge of the fur country, in 1919, and the same year saw the flotation of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company—capital £1,000,000—to revive the annual Montreal sales. So now again one of



ADAPTATION TO NEW CONDITIONS

These are Kootenay Indians, some five or six hundred of whom are settled in British Columbia. Of Kitunahan stock they have a small admixture of French and English blood. Under British control they show a tendency to increase

in any land of temporary embarrassments but ultimate certainties.

Competition has changed methods during the years. No longer in all parts can traders sit quietly waiting the sound of the dog-sleigh bells coming over the winter snow, or the click of the canoe poles and hail of the paddlers in summer, with little more to do than open the store to the arrivals. Now in many parts runners go out to the fur



ARCHERS ALL IN A ROW AT TARGET PRACTICE

The redskin of to-day is loth to break with the ancient customs of his people and delights to follow the habits and customs of his forefathers. These cowboys of the North-West still enjoy practising with their bows, and even if their arrows are no longer "tipped with flint and winged with feathers," the same love of archery, known to Hiawatha, remains with them in the present

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



DISCIPLE OF WHITESKIN CIVILIZATION IN ALBERTA

While in outlying districts a few Indians still lead their old free life, trapping and hunting, most of them are taking to agriculture and compete quite successfully with their white neighbours. Gone are the blanket and deerskins of former days, and most Indians now wear the serviceable but unpicturesque European dress and drive the plough over prairies where once they drove the buffalo

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway



A SAFE PERCH ON MOTHER'S BACK

Engaged on domestic duties about the camp, the Indian mother keeps her child with her for safety. Strapped in its brightly coloured cradle the little one enjoys its trip to the full

the greatest fur sales of the world is likely to be held annually in the chief fur-bearing country, as seems meet.

Before leaving the occupations of Canada mention must be made, however cursorily, of a few of the other important industries. For example—the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. Plants for this manufacture are in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, with an output valued, of recent years, at about £8,000,000 annually. The world's largest agricultural implement works are those of the celebrated Massey-Harris Company, at Toronto. The

automobile industry has of recent years had a great impetus. The output of the nine Ontario factories in 1920 was 9,000 per day.

Other important industries are iron and steel, sugar and molasses, harness and saddlery, textiles, woollen and cotton, and ship-building. Canada has fifty ship-yards for the building of steamships, and many lesser yards in all provinces for gasoline launches (motor-boats), for the making of which there are over twenty firms; fifteen of these are in Ontario, which also leads in output of row-boats, canoe-boats, and canoes.

In a country of such vast areas, served by so many lines of railway, and their steamboat connexions on lake and river, it is obvious that a great number of men find employment in transport and navigation work, engineering, locomotive shops, car-building, and allied industries.

Regulations regarding both fishing and hunting vary in the different provinces and are subject to change. Regarding migratory game birds, the control is vested in the Dominion Government. Different regulations regarding the taking of fish and shooting of game apply to residents and to non-residents, or sportsmen visiting to secure trophies.

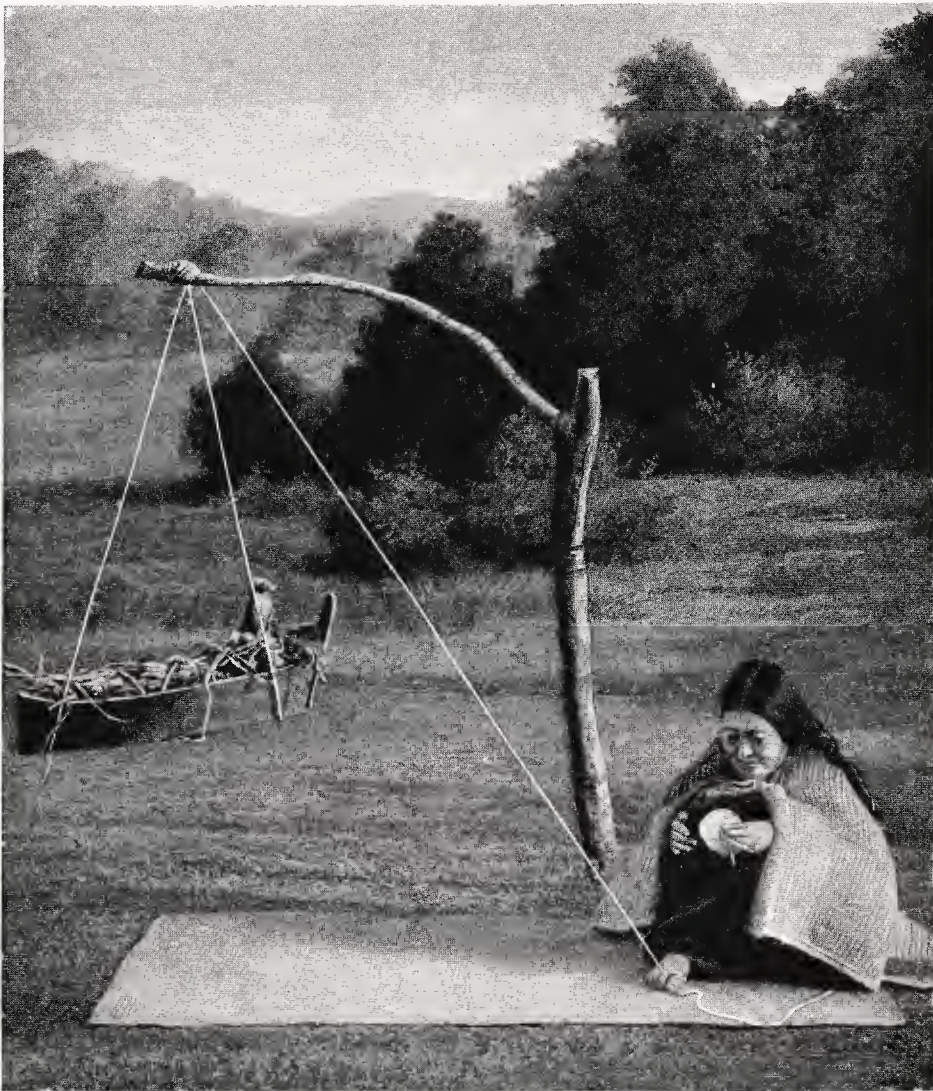
The chief big game, smaller game, and game birds of Canada are as follows: musk-ox and Polar bear in the far north; buffalo, which it is at all times, and wherever found, illegal to kill—a few remain in a wild state in the country about Peace river, in North Alberta,

CANADA & THE CANADIANS

and probably stray through the passes into British Columbia; bear (grizzly and brown), the brown bear in almost all provinces, the grizzly in the Rockies and Selkirks, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon; caribou, moose, elk, wapiti, antelope, deer—mule deer, white-tail deer—all these wide-spread, the caribou wandering as far north as the Arctic shores; wolf, coyote—the latter wide-

spread on the western plains and in British Columbia. The puma, eastward in America, comes no farther north than the New England States, but westward is found in southern British Columbia.

Among the smaller game are beaver, otter, ermine, martin, lynx, hare, rabbit, musk-rat, skunk, wolverine, fox. There are vast numbers of gophers, and of



HUSH-A-BYE BABY ON THE TREE TOP

Mother-love and mother-wit are well developed among the American Indians. On Vancouver Island this cradle is found in use, the mother swinging it gently by means of a cord attached to her toe. The baby is laced to a flat board to keep its back straight—a commendable contrast to the method, illustrated on page 900, employed by Papuan mothers



GUARDIANS OF THOSE WHO HAVE CROSSED THE GREAT DIVIDE INTO THE SPIRIT LAND

Burial ground of the Comox Indians, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Totems of the departed, visible emblems of their invisible guardian spirits, are placed near by the place of burial to ensure a safe journey to the other world. The Indian usually chooses his totem through the medium of a dream vouchsafed to him during his long fasting prior to his initiation into manhood

Photo, American Field Museum, Chicago

CANADA & THE CANADIANS

squirrels of different kinds, among them that quaint little rodent, the chipmunk, or chipmuck. Game birds are sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, sage grouse, willow grouse (commonly called partridge), snipe, woodcock, pheasant, quail, wild turkey, caper-cailzie, duck, geese, brant, rails, widgeon, teal, white partridge (ptarmigan), prairie chicken.

The cities of Canada are no mean cities, and each has its distinctive qualities. There is Montreal, the chief city of the Dominion, a bi-lingual city, the street names and public proclamations being printed in the two languages—French and English. It is both a University city—here being situated the famous McGill University—and a great centre of trade. Here there are head offices of commercial firms with world-wide interests. It is but a day's, or a night's, train journey from the great Atlantic seaboard cities of the United States—New York, Boston, Portland (Maine). It has seven miles of wharf front of solid masonry, one of the largest, perhaps the largest, floating dry docks in the world, warehouses, storage buildings. The suburbs stretch almost continuously to St. Anne de BelleVue, where is the celebrated Macdonald College. The workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal employ 6,000 men. In 1920, 638 transatlantic vessels arrived at Montreal, of which 460 flew the British flag, and 120 the United States flag.

Toronto (Ontario) has an entirely different atmosphere. Its inhabitants are chiefly of British extraction. Those least alive to the spirit of place feel the difference between these two towns.



QUAINT REGALIA OF COLUMBIAN INDIAN

With small, piercing eyes, prominent nose, and firm chin, the counterpart of this British Columbian abounds among the Indians of Canada. His tribal scars mean as much to him as does the clan's tartan to a Highlander

Photo, Sir Harry Johnston

Traffic in the city's heart is constant and crowded. There is more evidence of what is called hustle. Although Toronto is now far from being a frontier town, an odd air of frontier town remains, of energy, expectancy, fun, even in commerce. From busy Yonge Street to its last suburb of tree-shaded bungalows, one feels that the spirit that is lulling and restful in old cities will not lurk here for generations. The restfulness in these suburban homes is of a different kind. An excellent tramway system extends for miles into the surrounding districts.

Quebec gives the visitor the illusion that he is in some antique city of France. Till comparatively recent years it was a walled city, and much of the old wall

CANADA & THE CANADIANS

remains with slits for musketry fire and embrasures for cannon. Stucco-fronted houses, brightly painted, add to the foreign aspect, splashing Latin colour on the scene. The women at their marketing, if they but wore sabots, would complete the impression of being in Brittany. Shoemaking and the wood-pulp industry flourish, and the trades usual to seaport towns.

Ottawa, Federal capital of the Dominion of Canada, is also a great centre of the lumber industry, buzzing with saw-mills, the Chaudier Falls supplying a great water power. It is generally considered the most picturesque city in the world.

Vancouver, British Columbia, the western terminal city of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, is a city of rapid growth. In 1886 the site of it was a dense forest. In May of that year came its real beginning, and in

July a fire burnt down every house save one. Since then the history of Vancouver has been one of constant growth. Passengers and cargo steamers come and go between Alaska, Honolulu, Japan, China, the South Sea Islands, Australia, the Pacific ports of the States—Seattle, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco—Panama, etc. A large percentage of the Oriental silk trade is negotiated through this city. Besides being a great shipping port and outfitting centre for miners, lumbermen, and prospectors going into the north of British Columbia and Alaska, it is a busy centre for the rich farming country lying along the Fraser river. The world-famous salmon canneries of the Fraser river estuary are also tributary to its wealth.

Victoria, on Vancouver Island, is the capital of the province of British Columbia. Here there are magnificent governmental buildings. Large



ONETIME SAVAGES WHO NOW ARE PEACEABLE CITIZENS

These are Siwash Indians, and their name is a corruption of the word "sauvage," which the early Canadians applied to them. Settled in British Columbia they are engaged for the most part in fishing, fruit-canning, hunting, the lumber industry, prospecting, and acting as guides. Many of them have the good fortune to be exceedingly prosperous people.

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company



MEMORIES OF THE PAST: KINNEWANKAN, CHIEF OF THE SIOUX

Among the Sioux tribe were included the finest men, physically, of all the Red Indian peoples, the boldest hunters, and the richest in material possessions in the old days when the country was stocked with buffaloes and wild horses. This chief's costume is of elk skins, beautifully dressed and richly pictured, and his headdress of eagle plumes

Photo, Hudson's Bay Company

commercial houses do outfitting trade for the Yukon, for which it is a jumping-off place. The wide coal areas of Nanaimo lie 139 miles north of the city. At Esquimalt Harbour, two miles away, are large naval storehouses and graving docks.

Halifax, capital of Nova Scotia, has one of the finest harbours in the world, and is one of the most important industrial centres in Canada. When the St. Lawrence is frozen, thus cutting off Quebec and Montreal from the Atlantic, St. John (New Brunswick) and Halifax (Nova Scotia) are the chief seaports of the Atlantic seaboard. Halifax transacts much trade with Europe, the United States, and the West Indies.

St. John, New Brunswick, is Canada's chief winter port, with a \$25,000,000 dry dock and a \$1,000,000 grain-elevator for wheat transport work, as spectacles of man's works; and, as a spectacle of nature's, the celebrated Reversible Falls.

Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, is one of the prettiest cities in Canada, and though not the oldest, yet one with a kind of elderly charm.

There are many other important cities, old and young, in the Dominion, and the youngest, with the oldest, have infinite possibilities for the future. It is a good phrase with which to close—infinite possibilities!



FOREGATHERED ROUND THE CHEERING BLAZE TO LAY THE MORROW'S PLANS

Forsaking the beaten track for the uncharted wilds, these hardened travellers assemble round a blazing log fire at the end of a day's hard trekking. The leader of the party is formulating his plans for the morrow to his attentive audience before the party lies down for a well-earned rest under the wide and starry sky

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

Canada

II. The Making of British North America

By A. G. Bradley

Author of "Canada in the Twentieth Century"

THE coasts of what we now call Canada were known to European explorers, whalers, and fishermen long before Champlain planted his colony beneath the rock of Quebec and founded New France in 1618. The English had acquired Newfoundland chiefly through the gradually enforced authority of their fishing fleets over those of the other nations frequenting it. They also claimed the whole Atlantic coast from Spanish Florida to New England, and were giving a foretaste of forthcoming occupation by their settlements in Virginia. France, by various pioneering exploits up the St. Lawrence, had earned the right to regard all these northern regions as her legitimate sphere. Champlain founded Quebec, and subsequently Montreal, as a frontier trading post at the head of navigation. A small French settlement, too, which proved permanent, had been made on the Bay of Fundy in Acadia (Nova Scotia).

In 1663 French Canada only contained 3,000 souls: fur traders—the fur trade being a Royal monopoly—priests, nuns, soldiers, and adventurers. Louis XIV. then young and ardent and supported by sagacious advisers, took note of the Anglo-American Colonies, growing rapidly in strength and wealth, as compared with the futility of Quebec, so Canada was now taken seriously in hand. Thousands of suitable men and women, mostly from Northern France, were dispatched there, and settled with adequate assistance in the uncleared forests along both shores of the St. Lawrence.

Under the Seigneuries

But the King would have none of the English colonial system, with its freehold lands and self-governing methods. From Montreal to Quebec, speaking broadly, the country was surveyed into seigneuries, and granted to ex-officers, "gentil-hommes," even sold to others of a lower sort.

Thus, a quasi-noblesse was created, the peasants being allotted lands within these forest tracts, holding them as vassals, subject to trifling rents and certain feudal dues. Under this system the seigneurs, though a distinct caste, remained mostly very poor, while the peasantry acquired a relative condition of comfort. Neither class had any voice in the government. This was absolute and vested in a Royal governor, aided by an intendant, and a

bishop as head of the Church. The Crown, however, kept both Church and State under strict surveillance. Higher education was provided by monasteries and convents, while the populace remained illiterate. Few, if any Protestants were allowed in the Colony. The whole able-bodied population were enrolled in a militia, and had to march, when ordered, against Indian or New England foes. Outside the seigneuries about a fourth of the population were employed in the fur trade around far scattered posts, extending even then to the far north-western prairies and into the Ohio valley.

In 1744, the first shot was fired in the Ohio woods, which led to the eventual extinction of the French power in North America. For the French, not content with Canada proper and its illimitable western wilderness, had formed the bold scheme of occupying the vast country of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, which lay behind the long straggling line of British Colonies facing the Atlantic.

French Plan of Conquest

Behind the undefined western limits of these provinces, from New York to the Carolinas, ran the mountain chain of the Alleghenies; beyond which was a vast no-man's land, traversed by warlike Indian tribes, and sparsely dotted with French trading posts. The French scheme was to hem the British permanently in between the Alleghenies and the sea, and to extend their own domination by degrees over the whole West. Its apparent audacity was tempered by the fact that the English Colonies, though containing a million and a half souls, had no cohesive powers or mutual interests, were busy in peaceful pursuits, and had little appetite for war.

Canada, on the other hand, had a hardy, obedient militia trained to irregular warfare, besides several regular regiments always stationed in the Colony, while hordes of Indian warriors had been won over to their interest. The English Colonies were apathetic and sceptical as to the danger menacing their western expansion. But two or three English governors bestirred themselves, and a few trifling skirmishes behind their present frontiers, where the French were already building forts, aroused some genuine alarm, and at the same time showed the incapacity of the colonists to meet the coming crisis. In 1755, a British force

crossed the Atlantic and was cut to pieces in the backwoods where Pittsburg now stands. The Western Indians, led by Frenchmen, then fell with torch and scalping-knife upon the English frontier, and the war began in earnest in America and, concurrently, in Europe.

For a time the French had the advantage till Pitt, coming into power, threw all his energies into the struggle, which henceforward became one, not of defence of British interests, but for the conquest of Canada. The capture of Quebec by Wolfe, in 1759, sealed the doom of Canada, which was finally conquered by Amherst and evacuated by the French forces in the following year. The Canadians, sick of war, returned with alacrity to their farms, under the temporary administration of British officers till the European peace of 1763, which formally made over the whole of French North America, except New Orleans and Louisiana on the Gulf of Mexico, to the British Crown.

French Canada a British Colony

Nova Scotia had been already ceded to Great Britain in 1713, save Cape Breton, its north-eastern portion, retained by the French, including their great fortress of Louisburg, which was finally captured and destroyed by an English fleet and army in 1758. Halifax in Nova Scotia had been founded by the British Government in 1749, but the hostility of the French Acadians, descendants of the early settlers, assisted by the local Indians, had checked inland settlement, till the forcible expulsion of most of the former in 1755 opened the province to British settlers. French Canada now became a British Colony, but with no anticipation of British settlers, beyond the soldiers, officials, and merchants resident in Quebec and Montreal. The intention was to govern the Canadians, who numbered about 70,000, generously, and to win their allegiance. They were guaranteed their language, religion, and old laws, so far as compatible with the altered conditions. Seigneurial tenure was retained, though slightly mitigated. The Catholic Church establishment was preserved, and the Colony administered by a governor and council nominated by the Crown.

Results of American Revolution

In 1775 the American revolutionists invaded Canada, when the noblesse element proved actively loyal, but the peasant militiamen, previously tampered with by American secret agents, refused to march. There was but a handful of regulars in the Colony, and the Americans over-ran it right up to the walls of Quebec. The governor, Sir Guy Carleton, a brave

and able soldier, with a motley collection of soldiers and sailors with British and French volunteers, about 1,700 in all, defended the city through the winter against superior American forces, till the arrival of a British army in May drove them out of Canada, not to return during the war.

At the close of the Revolutionary war about 100,000 American loyalists, who had sympathised with or fought for the Crown, found themselves expelled from their country and their property confiscated. This cruel measure brought its own retribution, for it created British Canada, an insurmountable barrier, as it proved, to the Americans' cherished ambition of absorbing the northern half of the Continent. In 1782, some 40,000 of these refugees, the rest having dispersed in penury to various oversea countries, were collected at New York, prior to its evacuation at the peace.

The British public, as too often happens, showed little sympathy, in theory or practice, for those who had fought their battle on distant shores. But the Government did the right thing, despite the inevitable hardships thereby entailed. They offered all such loyalists, as were thereto inclined, free grants of forest land in Nova Scotia, still sparsely settled, but with an established government at Halifax, and in Canada, west of Montreal, a then practically unknown forest wilderness.

United Empire Loyalists

The conditions further included assistance in stock, implements, and provisions. Three millions sterling was also voted as compensation, of which some, at least, eventually got their share. These unfortunate people had little left to them but their actual clothes, with very small pensions to the officers and war-widows. All accepted the Government's offer, for there was no alternative, about 30,000 sailing for Nova Scotia and 10,000 proceeding to the eastern end of Lake Ontario or to Niagara.

In all these regions surveyors had been busy and rough preparations made. There is no space to touch on the early years of intense hardship these valiant people endured, hacking new homes out of the forest. All of them had abandoned comfortable situations. A great many were people of means, family, and influence in their respective provinces. Government arrangements for supplies, too, constantly broke down before such an unprecedented undertaking. But in the end the United Empire Loyalists, as they proudly called themselves, won through, and emerged as the leading element in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, then formed out of it, and little Prince Edward

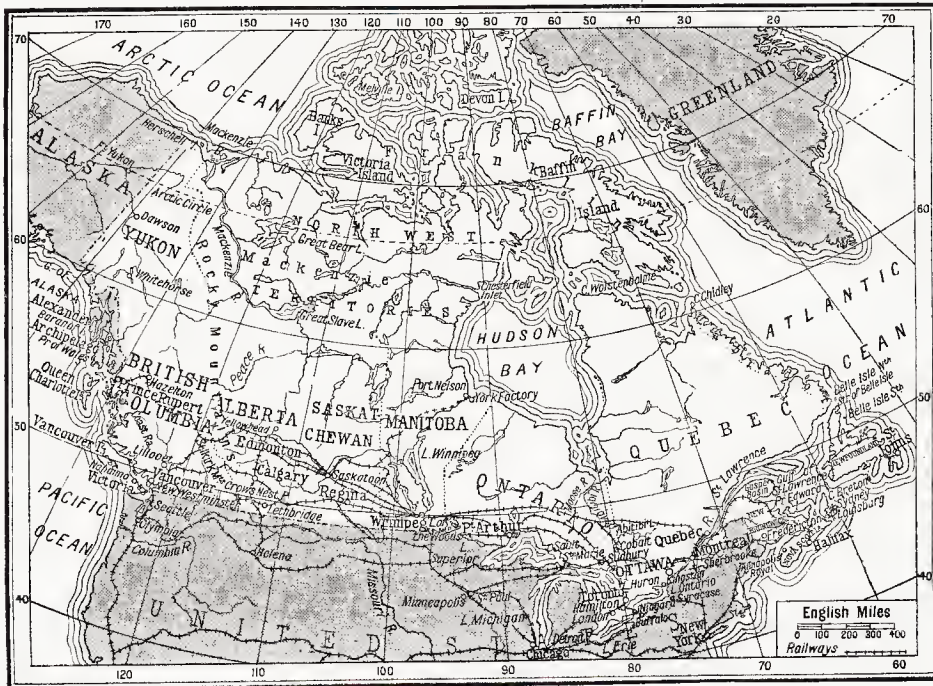
CANADA'S HISTORY

Island. Their later path to prosperity was comparatively smooth, for no racial or religious questions confronted them. Scottish Highlanders, expatriated by the introduction of sheep farming, poured in by thousands, while fishing, ship-building, and ocean trade were here combined with agriculture. But in Canada the French were much perturbed at this great influx of virile, practical heretics, though the regions occupied by them were outside the settled French country. For thousands of immigrants of neutral opinions, and only looking for good lands, followed the pioneer loyalists from the bordering States. So a new province, styled Upper Canada (now Ontario), was created under a lieutenant-governor, with council and elective assembly as in the Maritime Provinces. Many thousand British-American immigrants, too, both loyalists and later arrivals, settled en bloc within the limits, but outside the settlements of the French province, henceforward styled Lower Canada.

It now seemed incumbent to give this last the same representative government as the neighbouring provinces, though her people were by no means ripe for it. With a British minority in the legislature, zealous for practical legislation and material progress, opposed to an inexperienced, reactionary, and jealous French majority, a British governor and council with freely exercised powers of

veto, the two races led a cat-and-dog life. Government in Upper Canada, on the other hand, was mainly controlled by the United Empire Loyalist leaders, who hated and dreaded Republicanism, and suspected with justice the thousands of Americans who had followed them into the country. For it must be noted that, so far, very little immigration had come from Great Britain. When the long-expected American War broke out in 1812 the British Canadians were mainly of American antecedents. In Upper Canada, with its newly-built little capital of Toronto, there were by that time about 80,000 souls. In Lower Canada about 300,000, over five-sixths of whom were French, and in the United States some 7,000,000.

England was then at death grips with Napoleon, and could give little assistance. There were barely 4,000 regular troops in the country, only half of whom were in Upper Canada, which bore the brunt of attack from first to last. Sir Isaac Brock was fortunately lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief in that province. For he was not only an able soldier but a most popular leader, and had utilised his slender resources with consummate skill. He had only arms for the cream of the United Empire Loyalist militia. These, with about 2,000 regulars and a few hundred Indians, were all he had to oppose the comparatively unlimited



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number of troops and militia at the disposal of the enemy.

Though the war was ostensibly waged on maritime and trade grievances, its true object was the capture and annexation of Canada. The first two invading forces in 1812 were defeated and captured bodily, Brock falling on the second occasion on Queenston heights, near Niagara. The French-Canadians remained loyal throughout, and the few called out in defence of their province fought admirably. Henceforward for two years the war was waged in bitter, bloody, and destructive fashion, backwards and forwards along the frontier and the great lakes from Montreal to Huron.

Stream of British Immigration

The British regulars, highly disciplined and well led, supported by the valiant sons of the expatriated loyalists, fought with splendid courage against immense odds in men, material, and resources. When 1814 opened, the third year of the war, not a hostile foot remained on Canadian soil; while the peace in Europe released Wellington's Peninsular veterans for service, and 11,000 of these splendid troops arriving during the summer put all anxiety for Canada at an end. Fighting, however, continued throughout that year, the end of which saw peace between the two nations.

It was not till after Waterloo that Canada became a recognized outlet for British immigration. For the peace disbanded thousands of soldiers and sailors and threw thousands of civilians out of work. Canada—that is, British North America—was once more and on a greater scale regarded as the solution of post-war problems. Government took it up with the Army and Navy, and even the civilian workless. Philanthropic societies, land companies, great landowners, and private initiative directed a continual stream of Canadian bound immigrants, which lasted with slight checks for forty years, and only then fell away relatively. Grants of land with the necessary initial assistance was the normal plan.

Racial Strife and Political Reform

Upper Canada, for good reasons, attracted far the most, the British section of Lower Canada a certain number, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick their proportionate share. The forests fell apace, though with hard toil, while trading and market towns sprang up everywhere. English, Lowland Scots, and Ulster-*Protestants* formed the bulk of the new-comers. No French came to Lower Canada, except a disproportionate number of priests and nuns. Its people were then, as now, mainly the product

of the old seventeenth century immigration, retaining much of the language and traditions of that epoch.

During the first period of this new and rapidly growing Canada, the United Empire Loyalist element in Upper Canada, conservative and distrustful of democracy, proud of their achievements as pioneers and fighters, kept a firm grip of the Provincial Government at Toronto by methods that the populace came to resent. This found expression in an armed rising of a few extremists, more or less republicans, in 1837. It was easily suppressed, but it brought certain abuses into the limelight of Imperial discussion, and, coupled with an almost simultaneous rising among the French-Canadians, brought about a political reconstruction of the country. For Lower Canada, after the war, had relapsed into the old racial friction in its political and social life. Here, too, it was a small band of extremists, not widely sympathised with, under Papineau, a heady theorist, who took up arms for creating a French-Canadian republic. They were easily extinguished, but not without considerable loss of life to the rebels. These disturbances showed that something was wrong in the political state of Canada, so the Constitution of both provinces was suspended, and Lord Durham, an advanced Liberal, sent out as Governor, with special powers. He resigned after a few months, but not before issuing a report famous in Canadian annals.

Union of the Two Canadas

This resulted in a legislative union of the two provinces, under the Governor-General, which abolished former inconveniences, such as conflicting tariffs and duties. It was hoped that the two races, then of fairly equal strength in both Houses, would split into parties on non-racial lines. The promise was also held out of converting representative government, then liable to the frequent veto of the Governor and Council or Upper House, into a Ministry holding office at the will of a parliamentary majority. The union lasted for twenty-five years, and was not a success. The French in the main voted under the influence of their ultramontane and reactionary Church; the slight British majority split into Tories and Liberals, each bidding for the French vote, which was in real accord with neither. The concession of responsible government did not mend matters much. One advantage accrued, however, in the wider experience acquired by the French legislators in the traditions and amenities and inevitable compromises of British parliamentary life, which they had never sufficiently understood. The union, moreover, produced many men



STONE THAT MARKS THE WESTWARD MARCH OF EMPIRE

The chief artery joining the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of Canada is the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which traces its path through the Yellowhead Pass. The spot where the permanent way passes from Alberta into British Columbia is marked by the granite obelisk seen above

Photo, Canadian Pacific Railway

both British and French, of higher political capacity than had been possible under the former restricted conditions.

Politics apart, however, both provinces developed rapidly in their different ways; the rural French in mere population, retaining their semi-peasant standard of economic life, while the cities of Montreal, with 100,000 population, and Quebec with 40,000, flourished mainly through British commercial activity. The British province made vast strides. The Grand Trunk Railway, with its branches, financed in England, had linked up its various districts; steam had revolutionised both ocean and lake traffic, and Toronto already surpassed Quebec in population. The lumber industry came next to agriculture in importance. Montreal shared the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company. Flour mills were numerous; domestic manufactures made considerable progress and assisted the growth of the small market towns. The banking system had been laid on those efficient and sound principles for which Canada has always been distinguished. The numerous British garrisons and the large number of half-pay officers resident in a country then noted for its cheapness of living, were a minor asset to its prosperity and a marked feature of its social life. A sound system of common schools had been adopted in Upper Canada, besides grammar schools and colleges for the

higher classes, and the churches placed on a voluntary footing. There were no great estates. The farming class, which by 1867 had cleared and occupied nearly all the land that was both fertile and accessible, consisted entirely of hard-working yeomen freeholders, with farms of one hundred to two hundred acres, equipped with good buildings. The higher and more educated class lived entirely in cities and towns, following commerce and the professions. There were few rich men, and Canada was considered a poor country, but the standard of simple comfort was high. Much the same conditions obtained in the Maritime Provinces, with a less vigorous agriculture, but active in maritime industries of all kinds. French Canada had its system of common schools under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, its prolific, reactionary peasantry, its lumbering industry, its limited class of merchants and professional men, its monasteries, convents, and colleges; but the seigneuries had been abolished in 1855. The total population of British North America was now over three millions, of which the two Canadas accounted for about three-fourths.

The American Civil War (1861-65), when a rupture with England seemed at one time imminent, had caused great anxiety in Canada, and large reinforcements of British troops had been



COURAGE TRIUMPHANT OVER OBSTACLES: A HEAVY LOAD IN THE RED DEER RIVER REGION

As one travels westward through Alberta the smooth billows of the prairie change into huge brown waves of foothills lashed up against the white steeps of the snow-clad Rocky Mountains. In such a region rises the Red Deer river, threading its course among precipitous masses of rock which take every form of rugged and fantastic grandeur, and present obstacles to progress which only the invincible energy of the pioneer spirit could possibly have overcome

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dispatched there. After the war, too, bodies of Irish-Americans made raids over the border, which were successfully repelled by the militia.

Union having virtually failed, the often discussed scheme of federation was seriously brought forward, with the active support of the Mother Country. Sir John Macdonald, the greatest statesman in Canadian history, was the soul of the movement, loyally supported by Sir Edward Cartier, the leader of the French, and a majority in both provinces. The difficulty came with the Maritime Provinces, which were quite contented with their present situation, had achieved responsible government, had no racial problems, nor any serious political difficulties. After many conferences in London and Canada, and not without serious hitches, the end was attained, due largely to the persuasive eloquence of Macdonald. The scheme was modelled on that of the United States, without its obvious blemishes. The new Federal Government delegated definite and limited powers to the provinces, reserving the rest to itself, instead of the reverse process, which still causes such anomalies and inconveniences in the United States of America.

Birth of the Great Dominion

The House of Commons was to be composed of elected members from each province in proportion to their population, with readjustment at stated periods. The Upper House, or Senate, was to be nominated for life by the Crown, otherwise the Ministry in power; the Provincial Governments to continue much as before, but with restricted powers and under Lieutenant-Governors of local selection.

The capital of the new Federation, with the Governor-General's residence at the Federal capital, was now moved to the banks of the Ottawa, and named after that noble river. It stands on the borders of Quebec and Upper Canada, now re-named Ontario, and here the new Parliament was opened in 1867. Federation proved a success from the first. Of the domestic problems that henceforward divided its two political parties, Liberal and Conservative, with the French and their ecclesiastical and racial questions cutting often across the line of cleavage, it is enough to say that Free Trade v. Protection was for a generation the largest issue.

But a bigger thing than mere politics was looming on the future of the Dominion, namely, the Great North-West, hitherto outside Canadian vision and the limits of what then comprised Canada. Beyond the supposed sterile and shaggy wilderness that for hundreds of miles shut out settled Ontario from the north and west, lay 800

miles of mostly rich prairie, succeeded by the Rocky Mountains, which in parallel and descending ridges dipped gradually into the Pacific. This latter region, with Vancouver Island, containing a community expanded from an old Hudson's Bay settlement, comprised the recently formed province of British Columbia. The new province had been invited to join the Federation, and had consented if, and when, a railroad should be built across the continent. Fort Garry, a large Hudson's Bay trading station, stood at the eastern fringe of the intervening prairie, and the Federal Government now bought out that company's territorial interests and founded Winnipeg on its site, as the capital of a new prairie province named Manitoba.

Construction of the C.P.R.

This provoked, in 1871, a rising among the French half-breeds and Indians then occupying the country, which was suppressed without bloodshed by a military expedition under the future Lord Wolseley.

The fertility of this vast country was undoubted, but its rigorous climate, persistently exaggerated by the fur traders for obvious reasons, was deeply mistrusted. A trans-continental railroad was now in the air, the dream and hope of a group of enthusiasts, headed by Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen. But a majority still doubted that a poor country like Canada, or a British public with so far disastrous experience of Canadian railroads, would undertake a new one of 2,000 miles long over a wilderness half sterile and wholly uninhabited. But the railroad advocates persevered, and for years it was the chief battleground of Canadian politics. Its early financial struggles are an only less dramatic story than its unprecedented triumphs of engineering. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1885. The flow of immigration, both from Canada and Europe, by laborious routes had begun before that, and the North-West with British Columbia had opened for the Dominion another chapter of its history.

Progress of Trade and Manufacture

Between the date of Federation and the end of the century the Dominion progressed steadily, rather than phenomenally like the American West. The prairies proved by experience as healthy for men as productive in crops, but the continuously low price of grain depressed agricultural Canada, and hampered the development of its prairie provinces. Trade and manufacture, however, under a new and steady policy of Protection, prospered, and Canada began to export goods of various kinds as well as her

agricultural produce. During the clearly marked epoch, 1867 to 1900, in which the population increased to five millions, and no serious troubles marked her steady rate of progress, it was universally felt in Canada that this progress was nothing like what it should have been, in view of the boundless opportunities offered to British immigration and capital. The Canadian Pacific Railway had falsified all the gloomy forebodings of its early detractors, and was already on a paying basis.

Canada and the Empire

But compared with that of its neighbour, the United States, the expansion of Canada was too slow. Every Canadian knew it, but nobody quite knew why. Before the 'eighties there had been English parties, and even statesmen, who thought the Colonies a burden, and said so openly, and even in Canada a small party in favour of annexation to the United States, mainly for commercial reasons. Young Canadians by thousands had gone to the American West. But subsequently all this was changed. British statesmen vied with one another in proclaiming the loyalty and value of the greater Dominions. Politicians and journalists traversed Canada, extolling the country in English newspapers and on English platforms. The Dominion Government, with almost unanimous support, in 1896 gave a rebate of 33 per cent. on British goods. But with the British capitalist Canada was not till about 1900 a popular field, though its banks and its government securities stood deservedly high.

The Boer War gave occasion for the Dominion to display its loyalty by dispatching a corps of 10,000 well-equipped British-Canadian volunteers to South Africa, a foretaste of its magnificent achievement in 1914-18. The French-Canadians, in places, demonstrated against this patriotic movement, a mild foretaste of their backwardness at that later momentous crisis. The old provinces of Canada had little cheap land left worthy the attention of immigrants. But their illimitable hinterland forests acquired new value from the paper-pulp industry.

Development of Prairie Provinces

The minerals—coal, iron, silver, cobalt, and the like—already worked with profit, shared the attention of the eager capitalists, British and American, attracted to the country, and of those whom the rising prosperity of Canada was creating within her borders.

Above all, the rapid development of the three prairie provinces—for Saskatchewan and Alberta had been added—and British Columbia had enormously stimulated the already well established manufactures of the old provinces which had the

monopoly of their supply, while thousands of Western American farmers, with skill and capital, passed every year into the Canadian West. Lastly, in this list of the merely leading causes of enrichment, the increasing volume of North-Western grain trade, pouring down by the Canadian Pacific Railway, or by the Lakes Huron and Superior route to the eastern cities, brought wealth to the middlemen, millers, and shippers. The wheat export rose from 70 to 300 million bushels, the population from five to over seven millions. The Canadian Pacific Railway, once thought a wild dream, had been tested beyond its powers of transport, and two more trans-continental railroads were commenced, and have since been more or less completed. Enterprise and science, too, have learned a vast deal more about the illimitable spaces of forest and prairie as yet unexploited.

This rate of speed was but quieting a little when the Great War burst upon the world. Canada's part in it, with her magnificent contribution of some half million soldiers, needs no description here. The comparatively negligible contribution furnished by the two million French-Canadians to the Dominion forces, till conscription, strenuously opposed in Quebec, came into force in 1916, must be noted as a salient fact of this unforgettable epoch.

French-Canadians and the Great War

An ineradicable distaste for war, encouraged by their Church, is the excuse offered and accepted for whatever the British Canadian individually considers it to be worth under the particular circumstances. The immemorial cleavage between the two races, the result of antipathetic temperaments, was assuredly not mitigated by the prevalent French attitude and action in the Great War, when the countries of their allegiance and of their origin respectively were struggling for existence.

But this is, after all, in the main a moral and sectional question. It is not likely to interfere with the future prospects of the Dominion at large. The bulk of the French, too, are confined by instinct and preference to their own province of Quebec, where the British minority outside Montreal steadily declines under a distaste for sacerdotal aggression of a subtle rather than open kind. All real sympathy with France disappeared ages ago, and how much remained could be estimated by the indifference shown towards her in the late war. No useful immigration comes or has come thence for two centuries, while the prolific French-Canadians' superabundance resorts mainly to the New England factories, which employ about a

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million of them. It should be said, however, that considerable progress has been made in all branches of industrial life during recent years by the French in their own province, while on the common

meeting-ground of federal politics the amenities are seldom disturbed, though the races are divided by an invincible and constitutional antipathy with which both seem perfectly satisfied.

CANADA: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Consists of Ontario and Quebec, with maritime provinces Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—and British Columbia, Yukon and North-West Territories. Total area, 3,729,665 square miles (water area about 126,000 square miles); population (1921), 8,772,600. In Quebec three-quarters of the inhabitants French origin; throughout the Dominion over 4,000,000 British, 2,000,000 French, rest Germans, Austrians, Scandinavians, Jews, Dutch, Italians, Russians, etc. About 106,000 American Indians and 3,300 Eskimos.

Of the Indian tribes the largest number are in Ontario, 26,000, Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, forming the Six Nations. Kootenays, Nahanes, Nootkas, and others in British Columbia number 25,000. In Quebec 13,000, mostly Hurons and Iroquois; in Manitoba 11,000 Chippeways, Crees, Muskegons; in Alberta and Saskatchewan 10,000 Assinibons, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans. Value of lands owned and cultivated by Indians nearly £10,000,000. About 44,000 Indians are Roman Catholics, 20,000 Anglicans, and 13,000 Methodists.

Communications

Over 2,700 miles of canal, river, and lake navigation. Great lakes include Superior, largest in the world, Huron, and Michigan. Eight rivers over 1,000 miles in length, including Mackenzie, 2,525 miles; St. Lawrence, 1,900 miles; Nelson, 1,660 miles; Saskatchewan, 1,205 miles. Laurentian range north-west of St. Lawrence basin; Rocky Mountains, towards Pacific coast; Mt. Logan, in Yukon Territory, 19,935 feet; Mt. Robson, in Yellowhead Pass, 13,700 feet.

Railway mileage totals about 40,000 miles, half of which operated by Dominion Government. Largest privately-owned railway, Canadian Pacific, has 13,000 miles of track. Main line of C.P.R. across continent from Vancouver, British Columbia, to St. John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles in length.

Government and Constitution

Under British North America Act, 1867, executive authority vested in Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and Executive Council; legislative power in Federal Parliament; Governor-General has power of veto, but appeal lies to Privy Council.

Senate of 104 life members may be nominated by Governor-General; present number, 96. House of Commons with 235 members, to be increased to 241, elected for five years on basis of one to every 30,819 electors. Women have vote except in Quebec; first woman returned to Parliament at 1921 election.

Nine provinces have local legislatures, and control of administration under Lieut.-Governor. Territory of Yukon under chief Executive Officer and elective council. North-West Territories administered by Commissioner and nominated council.

An arrangement was made with the British Government in 1922 by which a Minister Plenipotentiary appointed by the King has charge of Canadian affairs at Washington.

Defence

In charge of Minister of Militia and Council, including four military members. Permanent force of 100,000 maintained, in which service voluntary; all males between 18 and 60 must undergo fortnight's annual training in non-permanent militia. Officers trained at Royal Military College, Kingston. An Air Force has also been formed. During the Great War over 595,000 enlisted, of whom 418,000 were sent overseas; casualties 215,545, including 50,869 killed or fatally wounded.

The naval force is limited to several cruisers and destroyers and two submarines; proposals for increase are under consideration.

Commerce and Industries

Staple industry, agriculture; great wheat belt in prairie provinces, 55,000,000 acres under field crops, valued at £296,000,000. Total agricultural wealth, including livestock, estimated in 1919 at £1,515,000,000. About 1,000 creameries and 500 factories for butter and cheese.

Area of land covered by timber between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, of which about half commercial, with 3,400 lumber mills. Annual forest product averages £36,000,000. Exported wood pulp nearly £9,000,000.

Total value of mineral produce in 1920 about £45,000,000, including gold, silver, nickel, copper, cobalt, chromite, iron, zinc, lead, coal, asbestos, petroleum. Hollinger, Ontario, one of richest gold workings, produces at rate of nearly £2,000,000 a year. Canada imports minerals to a greater value than her own output, imports of iron and coal for 1919-20, over £19,000,000.

Canada is the principal fur-bearing country, greatest sales held at Montreal every year. In 1919-20 pelts numbered 3,600,000, valued at over £5,000,000. Other industries include fish, chiefly salmon and lobster, which employ about 1,000 factories and canneries, fruit, wool, tobacco, maple-sugar, and agricultural implements. Imports (1920-21), £254,525,000; exports, £248,616,000.

Chief Towns

Ottawa, capital (107,000), Montreal (802,000), Toronto (512,800), Winnipeg (265,000), Vancouver (200,000), Hamilton (118,000), Quebec (100,000), Calgary (75,000), Halifax (71,000), Edmonton (66,000), St. John (60,000), London (54,000), Victoria, B.C. (50,000.)

Religion and Education

Roman Catholics number about 3,000,000; Presbyterians, Anglicans and Methodists each over 1,000,000; Baptists, 400,000; Lutherans, 230,000, and smaller numbers of Congregationalists, Greek Church, and Jews.

Education is mostly free and compulsory, and controlled by the provincial authorities, with Government grants and local taxation. Separate schools for Roman Catholics in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Of 22 universities, chief are McGill (Montreal) and Toronto. Number of students over 28,000. State-controlled schools number nearly 28,000, with 54,000 teachers and 1,739,000 pupils.



TAMILS OF CEYLON PERFORMING A TAMBOURINE DANCE

The Tamils followed the Sinhalese from India to Ceylon about the sixth century B.C., and have maintained their position, despite a long series of conflicts. The coolies, Tamils of a low caste, are said to be the backbone of the island labour ; and horsekeepers, stableboys, road-workers, tea-coolies, and generally all wage labourers are Tamils. They are a more industrious people than the Sinhalese